

سكنا من الاربع

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WATERGATE - PARIS: 11-4 (10-45). Tomorrow variable. 30°. LONDON: Overcast. Tomorrow variable. 50°. NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 60°.

Austria	10.5	Lebanon	21.00
Belgium	18.5	Luxembourg	18.1
Denmark	8.5	Malta	2.0
France	11.5	Netherlands	1.55
Germany	2.5	Norway	2.75
Greece	1.50	Portugal	10.5
Great Britain	10.5	Spain	25.5
Ireland	15.5	Sweden	1.55
Italy	4.50	Switzerland	1.50
Japan	2.5	Taiwan	2.5
South Korea	2.5	Turkey	2.5
U.S. Military (R&I)	60.55	Yugoslavia	1.50

36 ** PARIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1974 Established 1887



RARE—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger wearing "kuffia and agal" Arab on visit to Jordan city of Petra. Man at left was not identified.

Kissinger, Israelis in Agreement 'Principles' Set For Negotiations

By Bernard Gwertzman

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, Oct. 13 (NYT)—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that he had achieved agreement with Israeli leaders on "the principles and procedures" that might be followed in the next round of Arab-Israeli negotiations.

In a statement made at Tel Aviv's Ben-Gurion Airport before flying to Saudi Arabia this afternoon, Mr. Kissinger provided no further details on this apparent understanding reached during talks last night and this morning in Jerusalem.

But newsmen aboard Mr. Kissinger's Air Force 707 were told that the "principles" would essentially provide that any agreement between Egypt and Israel or between Jordan and Israel would have to include further territorial concessions by Israel in return for political moves by the Arab states that would improve Israel's security.

These principles have been stated before by both Israeli and U.S. officials as the logical goals of the next stage of the negotiations. The reason Mr. Kissinger publicly declared that such an "agreement" was achieved with Israel was not so much to state a fairly obvious fact but to remove doubts in the minds of some Arab leaders that Israel genuinely wanted to negotiate further steps toward a settlement.

Talks With Faisal
After reviewing the situation in the Middle East tonight with King Faisal here—and discussing U.S. concern about oil prices—Mr. Kissinger flew to Cairo, where he will meet with President Anwar Sadat tomorrow morning to discuss the results of his talks in Israel, Jordan and Syria.

Commenting on his talks on the oil issue with King Faisal, Mr. Kissinger said:

"His majesty's stand regarding this subject was constructive and enlightening. We found the policy of Saudi Arabia to be on a straight and strong path."

On prospect for a Middle East peace, Mr. Kissinger said that there could be no "unilateral agreement—it must be agreed upon by all parties."

Mr. Kissinger began this seven-day Middle East trip last Wednesday in Cairo.

Although Mr. Kissinger has said that he has been "encouraged" by the progress achieved so far on this trip, newsmen were told that he found the situation in the Arab world much more complicated than he had anticipated when he departed from Washington Tuesday night.

Several Americans in Mr. Kissinger's party expressed the view that any definite announcement about the next stage of the talks, and how they would be carried out, would have to await the meeting in Rabat, Morocco, on Oct. 26 of Arab chiefs of state.

Apparently, Mr. Sadat, the main political figure in the Arab world in favor of negotiations, wants to secure the endorsement of the other Arab leaders for the next round of talks.

West Bank Issue
Moreover, Jordan must receive approval by the other Arab states before it will engage in negotiations with Israel about the future of the West Bank of the Jordan River, now occupied by Israel, which has become a

consumption of 16 million barrels of crude oil and refined products. (Imports averaged 5.9 million barrels a day for the four-week period ended Sept. 20, according to the Federal Energy Administration.)

There are question marks hanging over Mexico's oil fields, which are in the states of Tabasco and Chiapas. With the Mexican government developing them at full speed or stretch out production to make the oil last? Will Mexico sell oil to the United States, Japan or Europe, if a surplus is indeed produced? And will Mexico reject U.S. overtures and join the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries?

Pemex recently discovered the new oil deposits by going back to some old ground along the Gulf of Mexico that had proved dry in previous drilling, according to an industry geologist studying the information. This time, Pemex drilled deeper, through a thick layer of volcanic rock, and found rich oil formations underneath it.

Also, he said, it turned out that what was thought to be three separate fields called Sida Grande, Caran and Sumaria are actually connected in a vast formation that looks promising.



STEPPING DOWN—Leon Jaworski, with his wife, in New York Saturday after he announced that he was resigning the post of special prosecutor in Watergate case.

Jaworski Resigns as Prosecutor

By William Chapman and George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (WP)—The special Watergate prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, submitted his resignation yesterday, saying that most of the legal work in his office had been completed.

The man who supervised prosecution of Nixon administration aides and fought in court for the tape-recorded conversations that led to Mr. Nixon's resignation wrote U.S. Attorney General William French Smith that he will resign Oct. 25.

He suggested that Mr. Smith name Henry Ruth, Mr. Jaworski's deputy, to head the team of lawyers that will finish the prosecutions of former White House aides H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman, former Attorney General John Mitchell and others.

Mr. Jaworski was appointed to the post after his predecessor, Archibald Cox, was fired for insisting on issuing subpoenas for President Richard Nixon's tape recordings.

Although taking virtually no part in courtroom activity, Mr. Jaworski had directed the prosecution force that produced the indictments of seven persons.

It was the sequestering of the jury Friday in their trial that apparently provided the timing for Mr. Jaworski's resignation.

Aides said he did not want to create any major development of uncertainty before.

Not Disgruntled
Aides insisted there were no grounds for feeling that Mr. Jaworski was disgruntled with his job or his treatment by officials in the Ford administration.

Staff members did not even express surprise at the announcement.

His associates also pointed out that Mr. Jaworski, 61, had abandoned a law practice making more than \$200,000 a year to take the position in November.

Mr. Jaworski, a Democrat, took pains to emphasize that he was not quitting because of any disagreement over President Ford's pardon of former President Nixon.

"The provision in the Constitution investing the president with the right to grant pardons, and the recognition by the United States Supreme Court that a pardon may be granted prior to the filing of charges are so clear, in my opinion, as not to admit of doubt," he wrote to Mr. Smith.

Although Mr. Jaworski is leaving at the time that the biggest Watergate trial is beginning, associates said his departure should have no material effect on that case.

His aides said that they had known for several weeks that he wanted to resign and return to Texas.

No Public Hint
There was no public hint that Mr. Jaworski was leaving the post he held for 11 1/2 months because of any disagreement with the Ford administration.

His letter praised Mr. Smith, observing that the attorney general had not interfered with his actions in any way.

The only point of likely controversy appeared to be the choice of a successor. In the past, some Republican members of Congress have expressed resentment of Mr. Jaworski's staff, regarding them as too anxious to investigate and prosecute, and there was speculation some might oppose Mr. Smith's succession.

The White House gave no indication whether it would accept or reject Mr. Jaworski's suggestions.

Although the responsibility for naming a replacement for Mr. Jaworski, who is a Justice Department official, rests with the attorney general, White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said that President Ford had accepted Mr. Jaworski's resignation.

Mr. Nessen added that a successor for the post would be selected by Mr. Smith only after "thorough consultation with the President and with the President's approval because of the importance of the position."

"The President feels very deep gratitude to Mr. Jaworski for his devoted service in office," Mr. Nessen said. "The President realizes that Mr. Jaworski accepted this appointment at a very critical time and at extreme personal sacrifice to himself."

But the resignation surprised and dismayed congressional investigators of the Watergate scandal while producing praise for Mr. Jaworski's work.

Cease-Fire Declared In Angola

Talks Foreseen On Independence

LISBON, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—Foreign Minister Mario Soares today hailed the promised suspension of hostilities by a major Angolan guerrilla organization as a step toward the "complete decolonization" and independence of the African territory.

Mr. Soares said that it was now necessary to continue talks with the liberation movements in Angola with a view to the swift setting up of a provisional government.

Mr. Soares was commenting on an announcement yesterday by Holden Roberto, president of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), that he was ordering his guerrillas to cease hostilities beginning Tuesday.

Mr. Roberto's televised announcement from Kinshasa was addressed to the people of Angola, which borders Zaïre and disputed Namibia (South West Africa).

Other Guerrilla Group
Mr. Soares confirmed that the other main liberation group, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), had ceased hostilities at the beginning of this month.

The third and smallest liberation movement in Angola, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), agreed in June to suspend hostilities after a series of talks with Portuguese officials.

Mr. Roberto's announcement would mean the virtual end of hostilities in all of Portugal's overseas territories after 13 years of guerrilla warfare.

"I consider that the statements by Holden Roberto confirming the cease-fire in Angola constitute a very positive fact which will allow us to start with confidence the negotiations under way for the complete decolonization of Angola," Mr. Soares said.

Angola's official radio station also acclaimed the new development, saying it was "of supreme significance, both for Angola and Portugal."

Talks in Zaïre
Mr. Roberto's peace initiative closely followed talks which he and another guerrilla leader, Daniel Chipenda, had in Zaïre with Gen. Fontes Pereira de Melo, deputy chief of the Portuguese armed forces general staff.

President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaïre was host for the talks Thursday and Friday on his yacht.

The ruling military junta in Portugal has outlined plans to grant Angola independence within two years.

It has already installed a guerrilla-dominated provisional government in Mozambique—Portugal's second-largest African territory—with the aim of granting independence by June.

Last month it recognized the impoverished West African territory of Guinea-Bissau as an independent state.

But Angola poses far tougher problems for Portugal because the three liberation movements have differing political tendencies and because Angola has a sizeable number of whites—about 500,000—among its total population of 4,500,000.

In recent months, there have been fears that white Angolan settlers might attempt a unilateral declaration of independence along Rhodesian lines. But the Lisbon government has said it would never accept such a move and would take all necessary measures to oppose it.

Pilgrims at Fatima
FATIMA, Portugal, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—About 400,000 Roman Catholic pilgrims from many parts of the world today attended traditional religious ceremonies marking the apparition of the Virgin Mary to three peasant children here in 1917.

Police and military units searched cars for arms at roadblocks around this major Roman Catholic shrine to insure that political extremists did not smuggle in arms to disrupt the twice-yearly celebrations—the major events in the Portuguese religious calendar.

New Plot Ruled Out
LOURENÇO MARQUES, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—Portugal's high commissioner in Mozambique has dismissed the possibility of a new attempt by white extremists to seize power in the territory.

In an interview published today in the newspaper Noticias here, the high commissioner, Rear Adm. Victor Crespo, said: "I do not believe the reactionaries can attack again because—if they are still here—they have no power."

Last month, a white extremist (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Period of Creativity or Disarray

Kissinger Sees New Historic Era

James Reston

OTON, Oct. 13 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger sees the nations of the world "delicately poised" on the edge of a new historic era, the next decade will be one of the great periods of human creativity or the of extraordinary "dis-

philosophic interview left for the Middle East. Kissinger called for a dramatic downturn in the arms race and a new interdependence in order to avoid political, social chaos.

Mr. Kissinger also discussed his regrets of the last five and a half years since he came to the White House.

"What I regret," he said, "is that so much of the time had to be spent on the Vietnam war. If we could have got that behind us more rapidly, we could have brought the more positive side of our foreign policy to the fore at a time when attitudes were less rigidly formed."

"The real tragedy was Watergate, because I believe that at the beginning of President Nixon's second term, we had before us a period of potential creativity. Instead, we had to spend almost all of our energy in preserving what existed, rather than building on the foundations that had been laid. Even the Year of Europe could have gone differently in a different environment. But you never know what opportunities may have been lost."

The secretary apparently also regrets, though he did not say so explicitly, that he was too willing to accept the political status quo (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Pretoria Minister Relaxes Stand on South West Africa

By Paul Hofmann

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 13 (NYT).—"All options are open" for the disputed territory of South West Africa, according to the foreign minister of South Africa.

South West Africa may enter confederation with us or may become federated with us," Foreign Minister Barend du Toit said in an interview here earlier this week. He added:

"If we are honest, we must accept full independence should the people of South West Africa so decide in the exercise of their right to self-determination."

Inter-Racial Talks
Mr. du Toit said inter-racial talks that were about to start in South West Africa would define the framework in which the African majority and the white minority in the territory would be able to determine their future.

"We must be satisfied with what they will decide," Mr. du Toit said, "and the United Nations must be satisfied as well."

The South African group in the General Assembly is encountering hostility from many other delegations, and is confronted with a drive, spearheaded by African states, to oust it. Mr. du Toit

had planned to give an address during the assembly's general debate, in which member states outline their international policies, but canceled his speech.

The territory of South West Africa, once a German colony, is called Namibia by the United Nations. The world organization declared in 1966 that it assumed "direct responsibility" for the arid, largely empty, but potentially rich area.

Ready to Cooperate
Mr. du Toit said his government was ready for economic cooperation with the new black authorities in neighboring Mozambique and with whatever administration would be established in Angola.

A reliable source said Mr. du Toit had confidential contacts with unidentified black Africans during his stay in New York for the first part of the current UN General Assembly session. But the foreign minister declined to comment on this.

Members of the South African delegation to the assembly, who under the apartheid legislation are classified as nonwhites, are known to have met here with

consumption of 16 million barrels of crude oil and refined products. (Imports averaged 5.9 million barrels a day for the four-week period ended Sept. 20, according to the Federal Energy Administration.)

There are question marks hanging over Mexico's oil fields, which are in the states of Tabasco and Chiapas. With the Mexican government developing them at full speed or stretch out production to make the oil last? Will Mexico sell oil to the United States, Japan or Europe, if a surplus is indeed produced? And will Mexico reject U.S. overtures and join the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries?

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Also, he said, it turned out that what was thought to be three separate fields called Sida Grande, Caran and Sumaria are actually connected in a vast formation that looks promising.

Large Oil Reserves Reported Found in Mexico

George C. Wilson

But Officials Discount U.S. Claims Total Is Twice That of North Slope

He confirmed that recent explorations had uncovered oil deposits considerably larger than anticipated, but insisted that "the reports from Washington are so out of proportion with reality that I could call them a lie."

Antonio Doral Jimenez, director of the Pemex state oil monopoly, told reporters in Mexico City, "We cannot have an accurate estimate of reserves until 1975, but I believe the find is the richest yet in the country."

One American oil company geologist, who has been analyzing data, said that the yields of test wells plus the geological formations along Mexico's Gulf Coast look exciting enough to be another Persian Gulf of petroleum.

The anonymous Mexican official, who is close to President Scheverria, said, however, "Our findings are nowhere near that scale."

While he would not give details on their size, he said, "Mexico has nothing to hide. It's false to say that our reserves are anything

100,000 Swallows Are Said to Die In Shipment South From Alps

PARIS, Oct. 13 (AP).—About 100,000 swallows have died while being flown from the Alps to points as far south as Africa, several countries report.

The French League for the Protection of Birds had warned that such attempts to save the birds from cold weather were useless and they should be left in the northern Alps to fend for themselves.

No shipments of swallows arrived this weekend in southern France.

Swallows normally migrate to Africa at this time of year but hundreds of thousands of weak and hungry birds—the tail end of the migration—could not make it over the mountains because their food supply, flying insects, was cut short by an early cold spell.

Swallows feed only in midair but during intense cold, the insects cling to vegetation rather than fly.

An appeal for help by the Swiss Federal Ornithological Station at Sempach last week alerted the public and hundreds of thousands of the birds were collected, fed and sent to Mediterranean shores in West Germany and Swiss airlines.

But many of the birds, already weak, succumbed to the rigors of captivity and were dead on arrival.

No official estimate was available on the total number of birds flown south, but reports from Spain, Switzerland, West Germany and southern France said death rates averaged from 10 to 50 per cent. Many of the birds that arrived alive probably died soon after being released, the reports said.

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Referendum Due Sunday

Swiss at Odds Over Proposal To Evict 500,000 Foreigners

By John A. Callcott

GENEVA, Oct. 13 (UPI).—Valentin Oehen, 45, son of a Swiss chessmaker, is a reserve major in the army, a member of parliament and the president of a splinter party called the National Action Against Over-Foreignization of People and Homeland.

And almost single-handedly he has frightened Switzerland's government, political parties,

Cease-Fire For Angola

(Continued from Page 1)
group, the Movement for a Free Mozambique, failed in an attempt to seize control of Lourenço Marques.

Speech Report Corrected
PARIS, Oct. 13 (UPI).—The Portuguese Embassy here has requested a correction to a report which, it says, can give rise to a false impression.

The Herald Tribune, on Oct. 7, published an article headlined "Portuguese Work on Sunday to Disprove Anarchy Charge" in which the last three paragraphs attributed to Foreign Minister Mario Soares a statement that Portugal would review its decision to grant independence to Angola.

This is not what Mr. Soares said and Reuters, to whom the story is attributed, did not transmit from Lisbon these final paragraphs purporting to report this statement by Mr. Soares. These paragraphs were taken from another wire service report and added without attribution during the preparation of the article for publication.

The text of what Mr. Soares actually said, according to the embassy, was: "Each territory under colonial domination is a separate case and a solution must be found with realism and imagination for each case. Angola is obviously a special case and will have to be treated as such by the Portuguese government. In view of the various interests involved, it is naturally a more complex case. We are engaged in confidential negotiations with the various liberation movements and we are in touch with the different governments of this part of Africa... and even the OAU. A plan was evolved under Gen. Antonio de Spínola's presidency to form a coalition government. This plan is a study that is going to continue."

The minister went on to say that the process of self-determination would always have to lead to total independence, the embassy reports.

Italy Senate Chief Is Said to Report Party Talks Fail

ROME, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—Senate president Giovanni Spadolini tonight reported to President Giovanni Leone that he had not found a way to reconcile the differences between potential partners in a new center-left government, informed sources said.

A communiqué from the presidential palace said the two men discussed Mr. Spadolini's three days of "exploratory" talks to sound out the political parties but gave no details of his report.

Officials said the President would make decisions tomorrow on the results of the meeting. Informed sources said the Senate president had not found a way of reconciling the differences between the Social Democrats and the Socialists on relations with the Communist party, and between the Christian Democrats and the Socialists on economic policy.

A coalition of the three parties and the Republican party broke down on Oct. 3, when Premier Mariano Rumor, a Christian Democrat, resigned.

Wilson Vows To Keep Pledges To Electorate

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson, after winning a slim majority in Parliament, has vowed that his new government will fulfill its electoral pledges aimed at solving Britain's worst economic crisis since World War II.

Mr. Wilson plans to go on television tomorrow to outline a program to "bring the country through to economic security."

Mr. Wilson's Labor government is expected to have little problem in Parliament passing its measures—which include taxing the rich "until the pipes squeak," nationalizing key industries and renegotiating Britain's participation in the Common Market.

Although Labor won only a three-seat majority in the 355-seat House of Commons, decisions from party ranks are rare in British politics and Mr. Wilson can count on some support from one or another of the splinter parties.

Final party standings in the general election were: Labor, 319 seats; Conservative, 277; Liberal, 13; Scottish Nationalist, 11; Ulster Unionist, 10; Welsh Nationalist, 3; Social Democratic and Labor Party, 1; Independent, 1.

churches, business and trade unions.

Last year Mr. Oehen rounded up the 50,000 signatures needed to require a national referendum.

So next Sunday, the Swiss will go to the polls on the demand by Mr. Oehen and his party that more than half a million foreigners be evicted from Switzerland by 1978.

The country has a total population of some 6.3 million and roughly one-sixth, or 1.1 million, are foreigners.

Mr. Oehen argues that Switzerland cannot take care of more than five million people, and therefore the foreigners have to go.

For the past month every member of the Swiss Cabinet has been out on weekends, warning of the effects if Mr. Oehen's platform is approved.

They warned that the economy would collapse and hundreds of businesses would go bankrupt overnight.

Hotels and restaurants, staffed mainly by Italians and Spaniards, would have to close—not to mention barber shops.

Nello Celio, a former president of Switzerland, established the Swiss Action Committee Against the Eviction of 500,000 Foreigners.

For one thing, this committee declared in nationwide newspaper advertisements, such a move would be "inhuman."

The result would be to brutally evict 500,000 human beings whom we invited to our country to work for us and who have to a great extent given us our prosperity," it said.

Dirtyest Work
"This prosperity was won by hard work—and the dirtiest work for years has been done by foreigners," it added.

The committee called Mr. Oehen's plan "grotesque" and said that if it were not based on hate of foreigners then there has been a slip in reason.

Evicting such a huge number of people in such a short time, it said, would require police state methods.

Mr. Oehen has gone so far in his platform that even James Schwarzenbach, an arch-conservative, has deserted the splinter party.

Mr. Schwarzenbach sponsored a far milder version of the present referendum in 1972 and only narrowly lost. That plan was to send away until the total came down to one-tenth of the total population.

Now Mr. Schwarzenbach called Mr. Oehen's initiative "economic suicide" and will have nothing to do with it.

Mr. Oehen is an expert in soil and fermentation biology and operates such natural processes with population policies.

Soil Processes
"You cannot study fermentation and soil processes without thinking in terms of generations," he said recently. "So you have to take natural scientific knowledge into account when solving social problems."

"The population as such is far more important than the individual," Mr. Oehen said. "It is already five minutes past noon to achieve even minimal security of existence and anyone denying this is a gravedigger of Switzerland."

Mr. Oehen said he is not against foreigners as such—"I have an adopted son who came from the [Italian] South Tyrol."

He also has two sons and two daughters of his own and admits that this is held against him when he talks of overpopulation.

"But fighting for population stability does not mean giving up large families," Mr. Oehen said. "Eighteen per cent of all Swiss have no children and 30 per cent only one. So there have to be families with more children."

S.W. Africa Stand Eased

(Continued from Page 1)

representatives of black liberation movements that are outlawed in South Africa.

For the first time, the South African delegation to the United Nations this year includes non-whites. They are Paramount Chief Kheso Matsoana, Dr. M. M. Nkomo and Daniel Uhlir.

The United Nations commissioner for Namibia, Sean MacBride of Ireland, who last week won a Nobel Peace Prize, said he expected Namibia to be free from South African rule "in one to three years."

Partition Proposed
JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 13 (AP).—A partition of South West Africa in which whites would control two-thirds of the territory is being proposed by a top government official, the Sunday Times reported. The plan envisages an independent white state and a number of independent or semi-independent black states.

The newspaper said the plan is being put forward by Jannie de Wet, commissioner-general for the indigenous peoples of South West Africa.

The independent white and black states would either form a confederation or the white-ruled state would line up with South Africa and the black-ruled states could decide their own form of government, the newspaper said.

For example, he noted that when he came to Washington in 1969, it did not seem conceivable that there could be a world shortage of energy, and that, until 1972, it was assumed that there were inexhaustible food supplies in the world. Once Americans recognized problems of this magnitude, they were usually very good at solving them, and besides, we were now, he thought, a more mature people.

"When one looks at the process of growing up," he said, "it is largely a process of learning one's limits, that one is not immortal,



SIGNS IN JERUSALEM—Some of the crowd of 8,000 that gathered in Jerusalem Saturday to protest the policies of visiting U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Period of Creativity or Disarray

Kissinger Sees World Entering a New Era

(Continued from Page 1)

in his first five years, even if this meant adding authoritarian governments whose internal policies he detested.

For years, the annual foreign policy reviews by President Nixon, issued under the guidance of Mr. Kissinger, emphasized that the United States gave precedence to American "interests" rather than to American "ideals." But after observing the fate of the military regimes of Portugal and Greece, he seems now to be having some second thoughts.

Policy discussion in the State Department, he explained, still begins with analysis of American interests before getting to tactics. But he added that "pragmatism unrelated to a purpose becomes totally self-destructive."

Sudden Change
"One of the troubles of the Western societies," he added, "is that they are basically satisfied with the status quo, so that when you have governments like the previous government in Portugal and the previous government in Greece, the tendency is not to change it. I think that's a mistaken conception. The political base erodes invisibly and then when the change occurs suddenly, there is no real base for a democratic, liberal, humane evolution—or at least it can be put together with great difficulty."

Mr. Kissinger seemed particularly interested in the relationship of policy to politics and public opinion.

In foreign policy, he said, the most difficult issues were those whose necessity could not be proved when the decisions were made. He often had to act on assessments that were guesses. Measures to avoid catastrophes could almost never be proved. For this reason it was essential for leaders to have a certain amount of support from the people, but in the last decade—a time of assassinations, the Vietnam war and Watergate—it was difficult to establish this "relationship of confidence."

"There is undoubtedly a profound disillusionment in America with foreign involvement in general," he said. "We have carried the burden for a generation. In fact, if you go back to the beginning of World War II, it doesn't seem to end."

"Most programs have been sold to Americans with the argument that they would mean an end to coercion. Now we have to convince Americans that there will never be an end to coercion. That's a very difficult problem."

Personal Attacks
He seemed worried about the personal bitterness of some of America's foreign policy debates. It was hard to put forward a conception that did not immediately get gripped away by an attack on personal motives, he remarked, so it was possible that we would fail to win effective support for the kind of foreign policy America and the world needed.

"I don't think that those in key positions at this point have any real choice," he added. "At a minimum, we have to tell the American people what we think is needed. If they do not agree, at least they will know 10 years from now, if there is a catastrophe, what happened."

The secretary was hopeful on many points, however. He thought there was perhaps more "strain" now than a decade ago, but also more opportunities for progress toward a better world order, partly because the problems of food, fuel and money were so serious that they could no longer be avoided.

For example, he noted that when he came to Washington in 1969, it did not seem conceivable that there could be a world shortage of energy, and that, until 1972, it was assumed that there were inexhaustible food supplies in the world. Once Americans recognized problems of this magnitude, they were usually very good at solving them, and besides, we were now, he thought, a more mature people.

"When one looks at the process of growing up," he said, "it is largely a process of learning one's limits, that one is not immortal,

that one cannot achieve everything—and that to draw from that realization the strength to set great goals nevertheless.

"Now, I think that as a country we've gone through this. We were immature in the sense that we thought the definition of goals was almost the equivalent of their realization. Then we went to the opposite extreme, and I think from this point of view the Kennedy period is likely to be seen as the end of an era rather than as the beginning of one: the last great flowering of the naive version of American idealism."

He added that he thought the American people had come through the crises of the last decade—the assassinations, Vietnam, Watergate—in "rather good shape" and still had basic confidence in government. The worst of the student rebellion and the drug culture was behind us, he said. Maybe the intellectual and political leadership groups still had their doubts, but considering everything, there was, in his view, a remarkable sense of national cohesion.

In the foreign field, he made the following points:
"The current policy for the United States in relation to the Soviet Union and China was one of 'meticulous honesty with both of them so that neither believes we are trying to use one against the other.'"

Looking toward the end of the century, he said he hoped that the United States, Western Europe and Japan would have found a formula, not just for overcoming current economic crises, but for developing common policies to deal with common problems. The non-Communist and Communist worlds should finally have seen war as inconceivable and greatly reduced the cost of military arms, he said, and, hopefully, the developing countries would have gained a great deal more confidence and economic security.

"I think any attempt at domination in a nuclear age (by either the Communist or capitalist countries)," he observed, "is going to involve risks that are catastrophic and would not be tolerated. If we remain strong enough to prevent the imposition of Communist hegemony, then I believe that transformations of the Communist societies are inevitable."

As for himself, Mr. Kissinger said that however long he stayed in his present job, it would obviously be a "temporary episode" which would not further his objectives unless he left behind a better public understanding of America's place in the world.

"It is like to leave," he said, "at a moment when it is still clear that my ambition and my vanity were geared toward doing something and where holding on to the job does not become the central preoccupation or the chief focus of public debate."

He quoted Jean Monnet, the philosopher of a united Europe, as saying that it was not important that a man was ambitious; the question was whether he was ambitious to do something constructive for the world or merely to do something for himself.

Secretary Kissinger said he wanted to stay as long as this was possible. He said he was not troubled by the recent criticism of his style and policies. But he did not look too happy about it. Kissinger the historian understood the criticism, but Kissinger the secretary of state is a sensitive and introspective man and obviously was not too pleased.

Maybe, he said, he could be "more reflective" about these big questions, some years from now.

Resignation Of Jaworski

(Continued from Page 1)

for the special prosecutor and for the man he wants as his successor.

"I was hoping it wasn't so," Sen. Daniel J. B. Dwyer said.

The chairman of the subcommittee Senate Watergate committee, he described Mr. Jaworski as "a very fine lawyer."

Sen. Daniel J. B. Dwyer, who was a member of the committee, also expressed surprise and said, "I think his departure will be a great loss."

A Republican member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Sen. Charles Mathias of Maryland, said, "The republic owes a great debt to Leon Jaworski. He assumed the responsibility of special prosecutor at a time when Archibald Cox was a folk hero and when it was doubted that anyone could fill his place."

Mr. Cox said, "I don't think the job is finished." Reached at Cambridge University in England, where he is spending a year as a visiting professor, Mr. Cox cited the "very important" trial and the "very important" final report which the office of special prosecutor is to write, according to Associated Press.

Mr. Cox termed Mr. Ruth "very able" and expressed "great confidence" in him.

Samuel Dash, who was chief counsel of the Watergate committee, said the resignation was "terribly disappointing." Mr. Dash said that Mr. Jaworski had "performed magnificently, with the highest dedication."

He praised Mr. Ruth as "one of the most brilliant, able young lawyers in the country" and a man unexcelled "in professionalism and integrity."

But Mr. Dash said he is troubled because of the importance of completing the work in a way that wins public confidence.

He said this would have been assured so long as the man was one with the public reputation of Mr. Cox or Mr. Jaworski, or if Mr. Ruth was the choice.

Mr. Ruth, 43, is a criminal justice specialist who described his experience as deputy Watergate prosecutor as "very depressing, a job that had to be done."

He is a native of Philadelphia and a cum laude graduate of Yale College and the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

Libya-India Oil Pact

BEIRUT, Oct. 13 (UPI).—Libya and India have signed in Tripoli an agreement under which Libya would buy a quantity of Libyan crude oil during 1975 and provide Libya with oil technicians. Libya's official Arab Revolution news agency said today.

• The paradox of the present time is that precisely when nations need to find common policies for common problems, the spirit of nationalism and national identity has become very strong.

When he leaves his present job, Mr. Kissinger said, depends on several factors: on the confidence of President Ford, "about which I have no problem," the degree of congressional support and the degree of public support.

"If the debate becomes too partisan," he said, then I would have to look at the situation again, and I do not believe anybody is indispensable or should develop a policy that makes him indispensable."

The secretary seemed troubled about the charges that he had been deeply involved in the CIA operations in Chile. An intelligence operation was essential to a great power, he said, but there was "a serious problem" when it becomes "operational and attempts to affect political events in other parts of the world."

This was obviously not his favorite subject and he left it with the observation that there was a "gray area" between the exercise of diplomacy and the use of force and that it had to be strictly controlled by the executive and, to the degree possible, by the Congress.

Looking toward the end of the century, he said he hoped that the United States, Western Europe and Japan would have found a formula, not just for overcoming current economic crises, but for developing common policies to deal with common problems. The non-Communist and Communist worlds should finally have seen war as inconceivable and greatly reduced the cost of military arms, he said, and, hopefully, the developing countries would have gained a great deal more confidence and economic security.

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British Airways Cancels Flights

LONDON, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—All European and domestic flights from London's Heathrow Airport by British Airways, Britain's biggest airline, have been canceled until late tomorrow afternoon because of a continuing slowdown by 3,500 engineers and maintenance supervisors.

The supervisors, in the fourth day of a working-to-rule program because of a pay dispute, today voted unanimously to continue their action.

Radio Ship Seized

RUSSKIDREK, the Netherlands, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—Dutch authorities have seized a ship used by a pirate radio station, North Sea International.

Woman Released From Norway

Arrives in Israel
TEL AVIV, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—Swedish-born Ethel Gladnikoff, sentenced to two and a half years in prison in Norway last February for complicity in the murder of an Arab, arrived here by air this weekend.

Mrs. Gladnikoff, 37, was met by Israeli security officials. She was released in Norway on Wednesday night, according to Norwegian press reports.

Mrs. Gladnikoff was among a group of six Jews who were tried for complicity in the killing of 20-year-old Moroccan waiter Ahmed Bouhidi in the town of Lillehammer. The prosecution blamed the killing on the Israeli Mossad intelligence agency, but said they got the wrong man.

Mrs. Gladnikoff was convicted on charges of espionage and negligent manslaughter. Of the six, two others have been released. One of them, Michael Dorf, was acquitted, and Zvi Steinberg, jailed for one year, was freed after a few months.

The three others, Dan Aeghel, Abraham Gehrner and Givry Rafael, received terms of between 5 and 5 1/2 years.

Russian General Wins a Belated Honor in Egypt

CAIRO, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—President Anwar Sadat has approved the award of Egypt's Military Star to Gen. Pyotr Samokhodsky, formerly chief Soviet military expert here, Al-Ahram reported yesterday.

The award, approved just before Sadat's departure for Moscow, was given to Gen. Samokhodsky for his role in the Soviet military expert here, Al-Ahram reported yesterday.

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Secretary Later Sees Faisal

Kissinger, Israelis Agree On 'Principles' for Talks

(Continued from Page 1)
major issue in the Arab world over the role of the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

This does not mean that Mr. Kissinger has not worked out preliminary understandings with Mr. Sadat and King Hussein, but that detailed talks on the substance of the next round will probably have to be delayed.

Because of this, Mr. Kissinger now is contemplating a possible return trip to the area in connection with his already announced visit to the Soviet Union, India, Pakistan and several other countries due to begin Oct. 25 and end around Nov. 5.

In Israel, Mr. Kissinger met with Premier Golda Meir, Foreign Minister Yigal Allon and Defense Minister Shimon Peres about both bilateral problems and the overall peace efforts.

"We discussed what progress can be made toward peace and a settlement in the Middle East," Mr. Kissinger said at the Ben Gurion Airport today. "We agreed on the principles and procedures that might be followed." He added that the general tone and content of the discussions were, as I pointed out, harmonious."

Visit Protested
Throughout the secretary's 19 hours in Israel, he was the subject of constant demonstrations by right-wing religious organizations opposed to any further territorial concessions by Israel, particularly to Jordan.

At the same time that Mr. Kissinger flew to the Saudi Arabian capital, Jeddah, under secretary of state for political affairs and Mr. Kissinger's top Middle East adviser, flew to Amman to brief King Hussein about the talks with Israel.

Yesterday, Mr. Kissinger assured Jordan that the United States would continue to press for a Jordanian role "in any peace negotiation."

In a brief statement at the Jordanian port city of Aqaba, following a meeting with Hussein, Mr. Kissinger reaffirmed that the United States wanted to bring about talks, not only between Egypt and Israel, as had been widely assumed, but between Jordan and Israel as well.

The statement of support for Hussein in an effort to engage Israel in negotiations about the West Bank was clearly welcomed by Jordanian leaders, who have felt isolated in the Arab world by recent developments.

The latest disclosures, which were filed as part of a request for evidence by deposition 21 Sam Savy, the Paris-based informant to Northrup, who identified as the "landowner" in a report Senate Watergate committee.

According to an affidavit of request by Eric Savy, one of the attorney's plaintiffs, sharehold Savy was paid approximately \$100,000 in the guise of a fee for legitimate consulting. This is based on depositions from Mr. Allen this sur.

Mr. Allen, according to court papers, reported \$130,000 of the \$12 million was paid approximately \$100,000 per was Mr. Savy's basic fee.

Letter to Paris
However, \$600,000 of the \$130,000 of the \$12 million was paid approximately \$100,000 per was Mr. Savy's basic fee.

As to the remainder money, Mr

is Remain on Use of Ports

U.S. Statements on A-Arms
1 to Ease Japan Protests

By Don Oberdorfer

OCT. 13 (UPI).—Two U.S. officials said today that the former admiral is a private citizen and thus his testimony could not in any way represent the views of the U.S. government.

Japanese Foreign Minister Toshio Kimura, who had been pushing for stronger language from the United States, yesterday expressed appreciation for the American reply but not complete satisfaction.

Rejection by Leftists
Socialist and Communist political leaders immediately attacked the U.S. statements as failing to answer the questions about nuclear weapons here. The mayor of Tokyo and mayors of four cities in neighboring Kanagawa Prefecture—site of the big U.S. naval base at Yokosuka—expressed dissatisfaction with the U.S. statements and asked the central government to refuse calls at Japanese ports by any U.S. warship capable of carrying nuclear arms.

del Official
firms Sato
ze 'Lobby'

OCT. 13 (UPI).—The institute today confirmed former Japanese ambassador to the United Nations visit earlier this year to advise awarding of the Nobel prize to former Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato.

Director of the Nobel Institute secretary to the Nobel Prize Committee, Tina Greve, said a national radio report that former Japanese UN ambassador Sato had been given the prize, Mr. Greve rejected press saying that certain circles had "put pressure" on him.

Not Abnormal
was quite a high activity, not abnormally high," a former Foreign Minister spokesman said.

Monday the Nobel committee announced that Mr. Sato would share the Nobel Peace Prize.

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COLD WORK—No, it's not the Abominable Snowman, it's Serguei Yatsenilo at a Soviet training camp preparing to lead a team on a North Pole expedition.

U.S. Episcopal Bishops Meet,
May Back Women's Ministry

OAXTEPEC, Mexico, Oct. 13 (AP).—The House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church of the United States opened a six-day annual meeting today with the issue of women clergy off the agenda but in the minds of many.

A conference spokesman said that a majority of the 150 bishops were in favor of accepting women into the priesthood and could introduce a resolution calling for a general convention to change church law to admit women to the ministry.

The bishops are expected to take up the issue late in the week.

In August, the House of Bishops invalidated the ordination of 11 women priests by four U.S. bishops in Philadelphia. Two of the bishops are here. Charges have been filed in church courts against the four bishops.

3.2 Million Members
The House of Bishops acts as a legislative body of the 3.2-million-member church, which is a member of the Anglican Communion Church.

The Anglican Communion Church has said that the ordination of women is up to individual branches. The Hong Kong branch already has ordained two women.

The Right Rev. John Allin, Bishop of New York City, the presiding bishop at the meeting, is opposed to the ordination of women, the spokesman said.

Plan to Defy Church
WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (UPI).—Two of the 11 ordained women say they will defy church orders by celebrating the Eucharist—the most sacred function of a priest—at a special service Oct. 27.

Unless the church's House of Bishops reverses its ruling that the ordination of women was invalid, the women's assumption of their priesthood is expected to set off a series of battles in both church and civil courts that could lead to an unprecedented test of the constitutionality of the Episcopal Church's canon law.

The Rev. Allison Cheek of Washington and the Rev. Carter Heyward of New York will celebrate the eucharist on Reformation Sunday, Oct. 27, at a special interdenominational service in New York City.

Mrs. Cheek said in a telephone interview today that several of the women have notified their bishops that they will begin performing their priestly functions at the New York service.

"We'd like to surface that way," she said, explaining that the event was being planned as a "celebration of women in ministry" and would include Roman Catholics as well as women from several Protestant churches.

"Different Timetables"
All of the 11 women ordained in Philadelphia "will function as priests but on different timetables" and in different places, added Mrs. Cheek, who has a private practice as a counselor.

Miss Heyward, who is on a leave of absence this semester from her tutoring post at Union

Theological Seminary in New York to "work on this thing"—the ordination issue—expressed the hope that the women's participation in the Reformation Sunday service would not cause further trouble.

"I would like to think that by then we will be regularized," she said in a telephone interview.

She stressed that the 11 women never have wavered in their conviction that the ordination service last July conveyed on them the right to perform priestly duties.

"It was only a question of when we would act as priests," she said.

Protesters Stage
More Anti-Thieu
Rallies in Vietnam

SAIGON, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—Millant Catholics leading an anti-corruption campaign aimed at President Nguyen Van Thieu organized two more rallies today, while Buddhist critics of the Saigon government began an all-night seminar on political prisoners.

The Rev. Tran Huu Thanh, leader of the largely Catholic group which has spearheaded much of the opposition in recent weeks, addressed more than 1,000 people at a church at Hoc Mon, about 10 miles northwest of Saigon.

At My Tho, 35 miles southwest of the capital, priests and opposition deputies supporting Father Thanh told a crowd that President Thieu should answer charges of corruption, work toward full implementation of the 1973 Paris peace agreements and release political prisoners.

The last demand was also made at the seminar at the headquarters of the Buddhist Youth Movement, which draws its main support from militants with a long tradition of opposition to successive governments.

Meanwhile, the Vietnamese Publishers Association, many of whose member-newspapers stopped publication yesterday to protest government press laws, issued a statement saying that "only with freedom of press, opinion and publication, which are among the people's fundamental rights, can social diseases and corruption be uprooted."

Moscow Marks
Khrushchev Fall

MOSCOW, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—The Soviet Communist party today marked the 10th anniversary of Nikita Khrushchev's sudden fall from power with a thinly disguised attack on his memory.

He was ousted from the party and government leadership by a party Central Committee plenum Oct. 14, 1964, while he was vacationing on the Black Sea coast.

A long editorial in Pravda today hailed that plenum as a triumph for the true Leninist principles of party leadership, and it repeated the meeting's criticism of Mr. Khrushchev—but without mentioning his name.

Obituaries

Conductor Josef Krips, 72, Dies in Geneva

GENEVA, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—Austrian conductor Josef Krips, 72, died here today of lung cancer, a hospital spokesman said.

Mr. Krips spent a half-century as a conductor at concert halls and opera houses in Europe and the United States.

The Vienna-born musician was a former conductor of the London Symphony Orchestra and the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra. He had conducted the Vienna State Opera and the Bel-

grade Opera and was director of the Vienna Court Orchestra.

His work as a conductor began in Germany in the 1920s but he gained wide acclaim when he played an important part in Austria's musical revival after World War II.

From 1950 to 1954 Mr. Krips was chief conductor of the London Symphony Orchestra. He then moved to North America, spending nine years conducting in Buffalo and seven in San Francisco.

In recent years he conducted at many of Europe's major opera houses. One of his last successes was a new production of Mozart's "Così fan tutte" at the Paris Opera early this year.

His career was interrupted during the Nazi take-over of Austria. He lost his post in 1938 because he was half-Jewish. He spent some time in Belgrade and the remainder of the war years in Vienna working under the compulsory labor call-up.

Oskar Schindler

FRANKFURT, Oct. 13 (UPI).—Oskar Schindler, 66, a wartime German counterespionage officer who saved more than 1,200 Jews from Nazi brutality in occupied Poland and Czechoslovakia, died Wednesday, local newspapers said.

Mr. Schindler, in his capacity as counterespionage officer and manager of industrial enterprises the Nazis had taken away from Jewish owners, had saved more

than 1,200 Jews in occupied Poland and the Sudetenland, now part of Czechoslovakia, from deportation and death in the gas chambers of concentration camps.

Allan Cruikshank

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Oct. 13 (AP).—Allan Cruikshank, 67, a noted ornithologist and nature photographer, died Friday in a Florida hospital of complications from a kidney operation. A member of the National Audubon Society staff for 37 years, Mr. Cruikshank wrote several books with his wife, Helen, and was honored by several Audubon societies for his contributions to birdwatching.

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than 1,200 Jews in occupied Poland and the Sudetenland, now part of Czechoslovakia, from deportation and death in the gas chambers of concentration camps.

Guard Dog
Too Effective

CHESTER, England, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—Fraulein, a German shepherd that scared away a gang of bank robbers, has been banished from the bank at Williston near here—because officials fear she might also frighten off customers.

Fraulein, whose ferocity against the robbers won her master, bank messenger Jim Smith, a £100 (£230) reward, was given her marching orders after police said:

"There's no doubt this dog put the fear of God into the robbers—it did the same to us when we went to the bank."

Lung Edema Killed Mrs. Niarchos

PARIS, Oct. 13 (AP).—Tina Niarchos died of a lung edema due to unknown causes, the prosecutor's office announced yesterday after an autopsy.

Mrs. Niarchos, 45, wife of Greek ship owner Stavros Niarchos, died here Thursday. There had been conflicting reports about the cause of death. An edema is an abnormal accumulation of fluid.

No signs of violence were found, and the authorities issued a permit for Mrs. Niarchos to be buried.

Samples were taken from her liver and spleen to determine if any toxic materials caused the lung edema, the district attorney's office said. A toxicological examination could take weeks, sources said.

Christina Onassis, daughter of Mrs. Niarchos from her marriage to shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis, arrived here on Friday and requested that an autopsy be performed.

Mrs. Niarchos's sister, Eugenie, died in 1970 of an overdose of sleeping pills. At the time, Eugenie was married to Mr. Niarchos.

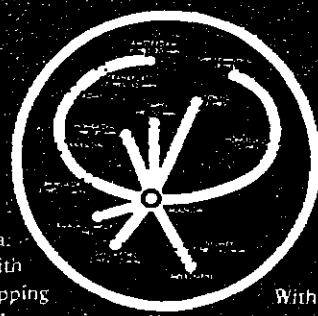
Moscow Chess Draw
MOSCOW, Oct. 13 (AP).—Anatoly Karpov and Viktor Korchnoi yesterday agreed to a draw for the ninth time in their world chess challengers' playoff. The draw came on the 80th move. It was the longest game of the 11 played thus far. Mr. Karpov has a 2-0 advantage. To win, a player must take five games.



Philippines

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Protests From Squatters

'Underground' Resists New Dutch Metro

"Amsterdam is built upon wooden pilings and if those pilings should fall down, who would have to pay?"

—Dutch nursery rhyme.

By Jack Monet

AMSTERDAM (UPI)—This city is an engineering wonder. The beautiful buildings along the canals in the old city rest upon wooden pilings driven deep into a subsoil of marshy peat and sand. Now, some of the pilings are falling down, making way for a new engineering feat—a subway passing through the same muck.

The technical ingenuity involved is immense. So is the cost, financial and social.

Many Amsterdamers will appreciate the rapid transport that the subway, or Metro as it is called here, will provide when it starts operation in 1977. But many others already condemn the project as the "Dutch Concorde."

The Metro idea was conceived as the city center became increasingly congested with cars in the postwar period. (There are an estimated 400 cars per 1,000 inhabitants in Amsterdam, a grim statistic in a city that takes pride in the pleasures of bicycling and water transport.)

Costs Soar

When work began in 1970 on the first stage of the Metro, on the so-called Eastern Line running from the Central Railroad Station in the old city to a new suburb, Bijlmermeer, the expected cost for that line was 450 million guilders. Now, as a result of inflation and engineering problems, estimates of the cost run as high as 1.5 billion guilders (\$865 million).

"Paved with gold," an Amsterdam journalist remarked, adding that there is a local suspicion that a primary motive for the Metro idea was the fact that

Amsterdam's great rival, Rotterdam, already has a subway.

City officials defend the project as the only possibility for quick and efficient transport and for a distant hope that cars can be banned from the city's center. Although the Metro plan calls for other lines crisscrossing Amsterdam, there is little talk now about eventually building the other sections.

The Eastern Line is 11 miles long. Only 2 miles are underground. The remainder is elevated, part of it running along an existing embankment of the national railroad.

Caisson Technique

An unusual construction technique is used for the underground section. Huge concrete caissons, hollowed out for the train tunnels and, where needed, for the station platforms and passages, are built on the surface. Then

the caissons—40 yards long, 10 yards high and wide, and weighing tens of thousands of tons—are sunk slowly into the ground and joined.

Each caisson has a chamber in the bottom in which men work in an atmosphere 1.3 times normal, to keep water out. High-pressure water jets loosen the soil below and pumps suck the material up, and thus the massive concrete block settles a few feet a day.

Just as in deep-sea diving, the laborers must enter a decompression chamber at the end of each work period to avoid the "bends."

This construction technique is used because of the high water content in the Amsterdam subsoil, which rules out boring a tunnel. Another traditional construction method, digging a huge excavation pit and laying the tunnel, is unsuitable because water would run out of the adjacent subsoil, drying the wood pilings or otherwise damaging the foundation of neighboring buildings.

Houses Razed

Opposition to the Metro has risen as the costs have mounted and as buildings have been torn down to clear a path for the line. So far, about 200 buildings have been demolished, in a city that has a housing shortage. Another 50 buildings are to be razed in the Nieuw Markt area, where some of the structures date from the 17th century.

The Nieuw Markt area, just east of the red-light district, is an old workers' neighborhood and once was the city's Jewish quarter. The city optimistically cleared some of the buildings as much as five years ago, but protests and engineering problems have delayed Metro work in the area.

Many of the buildings have been occupied by squatters who have formed an "action group" to resist the subway, and are fixing up dilapidated structures in the area.

One of the squatters is a retired Arnhem town planner, Jan Lammspach, 52.

"The city has wanted to make this area look dead," Mr. Lammspach said. "That way there would be less opposition and the city could tear everything down. But we want to make clear that the neighborhood is abounding with life."



METRO'S PATH—Diagram shows route of subway, heading south and east from main railway station at upper left.

The windows of the invaded buildings are gaily curtained and painted, and the dwellings look as homesy as in any other area of the city.

Windows First

"That's the squatter scene," explained Ken Spence, 24, a Canadian musician and a squatter, married to a Dutch woman. "The first thing you do when you move in is fix up the window. As soon as the authorities see that, they leave the building alone."

"Anywhere else, they would move in, kick you out and knock down the buildings," he added. "But the police here are cool. Most of them are younger than I am, and this is the only place I've seen where the police recruitment ads ask if you can get along with people."

The squatters object to dormitory towns, such as the ones that the Metro is to serve, bringing workers into offices in central Amsterdam.

"Work, recreation and living should be mixed within the same neighborhood, as they once were

here when there were small tradesmen," Mr. Lammspach said. "A neighborhood like that is valuable in itself for the way people live and work together, knowing everyone on a first-name basis."

Standardizing Life

"The city wants to bring hotels and office buildings in here after the Metro is finished, killing the neighborhood. If we did what the officials want, get out, all

city life would be standardized." The squatters insist that they will stay in the buildings, and a curious stalemate has developed in their struggle with the city. "There is nothing the traditional Amsterdammer abhors more than a row," an Amsterdamer says, and the squatters' militancy has given them an edge over the city officials.

When the city turned off gas and electricity in the invaded buildings, the squatters occupied the electricity board's offices one afternoon, and the city agreed

to restore the gas and all utility bills now are sent illegal occupants.

When the city paved a canal in preparation for Metro work, residents in started parking cars on the surface. The squatters and forced the city to small park area on the Then the squatters far area off and stocked chickens, rabbits and goats the spectacle of a small yard surrounded by 18th canal houses.

Philippine Reds End 44-Year Struggle

MANILA (AP)—The government announced here last week that top leaders of the Philippine Communist party have surrendered and turned in their weapons, ending 44 years of underground struggle.

It said the party's Politburo members, led by Secretary-General Fidelino Macapagal, surrendered to President Ferdinand Marcos at a meeting at the presidential palace and turned over 19 firearms.

The party, founded Nov. 1, 1930, is not associated with the Maoist-oriented New People's

Army, which the military has been responsible for gunny in the central and

ern Philippines.

Mr. Macapagal said in statement that his participation of armed struggle in response to the call for national unity, so with an offer of peaceful nation-building which been denied us," Mr. Macapagal said.

Moscow Is Warm

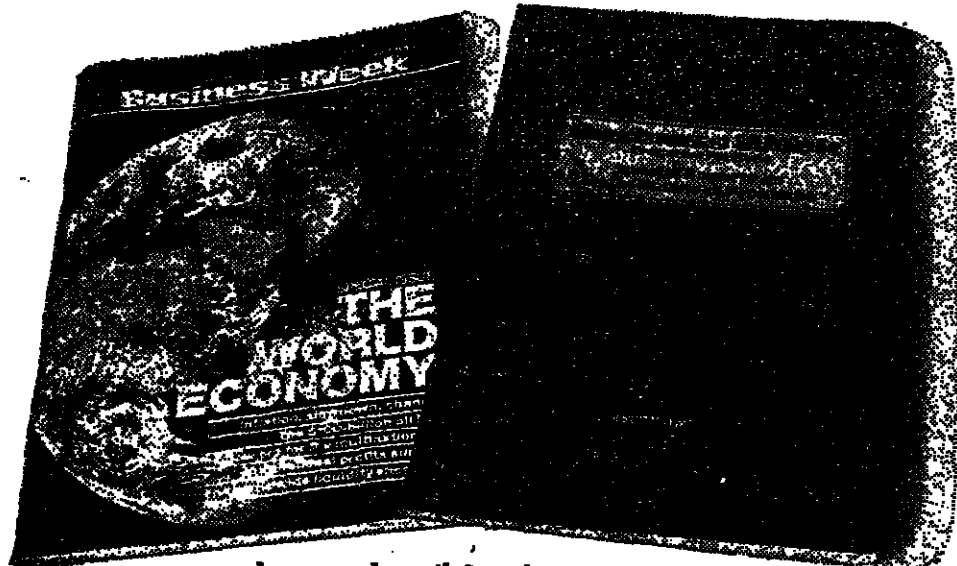
MOSCOW, Oct. 13 (UPI)—Moscow is having its warmest fall in 100 years, according to meteorologists quoted by Tass. During the first 10 days of October, temperatures here rose to a record 72 degrees (22 C).



Jack Monet.

DOOMED—Buildings in path of Amsterdam's Metro. Open lot in foreground is where buildings already have been razed. Squatters use it to graze goats and have built structure at right foreground as goat shed with old church steeple atop it.

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Doubts Remain on Use of Ports

2 U.S. Statements on A-Arms Fail to Ease Japan Protests

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Oct. 13 (WP).—Two cautiously worded U.S. declarations of adherence to the U.S.-Japan security treaty have failed to end the political uproar over nuclear weapons in Japanese ports.

The official American declarations, in a memo quoting U.S. Under Secretary of State Robert Rogers and a press statement by State Department spokesman Dan King, say that the United States keeps its consultation commitments to Japan under the treaty. However, the statements do not say whether the United States brings nuclear weapons to Japan under some treaty whole or secret arrangement. They do they refute recent U.S. press testimony by a rear admiral, Gene Laque, that nuclear weapons are removed before U.S. warships visit Japanese ports.

Of Adm. LaRoque's testimony,

the Rogers memo said only that the former admiral is a private citizen and thus his testimony "could not in any way represent the views of the U.S. government." Japanese Foreign Minister Toshiki Kihara, who had been pushing for stronger language from the United States, yesterday expressed appreciation for the American reply but not complete satisfaction.

Rejection by Leftists
Socialist and Communist political leaders immediately attacked the U.S. statements as failing to answer the questions about nuclear weapons here. The mayor of Tokyo and mayors of four cities in neighboring Kanagawa Prefecture—site of the big U.S. naval base at Yokosuka—expressed dissatisfaction with the U.S. statements and asked the central government to refuse calls at Japanese ports by any U.S. warship capable of carrying nuclear arms.

In Sasebo, site of another major U.S. naval base, the mayor issued a new statement opposing port calls by U.S. warships. All the political parties in Sasebo requested a special city assembly session on the question. In Okinawa, the prefectural assembly unanimously passed a resolution calling for government surveys of U.S. bases to check for nuclear weapons.

In front-page commentaries, all three of Tokyo's mass circulation dailies said in last night's editions that the U.S. statements fall short of satisfying Japanese questions and apprehensions.

"Fundamentally nothing has changed," said Asahi Shimbun. "We need to review the whole security treaty, not only the nuclear policy," said Mainichi Shimbun.

As long as doubts are not resolved, "it is inevitable that this will affect President Ford's planned visit to Japan (next month)," said the Yomiuri Shimbun.

Committee Hearings
Opposition lawmakers plan to question the government about nuclear weapons in committee hearings beginning tomorrow.

Three opposition parties, major trade unions and related organizations have announced plans for mass demonstrations on the nuclear weapons issue Oct. 21, "International Anti-War Day." Sponsors have announced that the demonstrations will also oppose Mr. Ford's visit to Japan.

In a memorandum attached to the 1960 security treaty, the United States pledged to consult Japan in advance before making "major changes in the deployment into Japan of United States armed forces, major changes in their equipment" and certain other matters. It has long been understood that the stationing of nuclear weapons here would require such prior consultation, and none has been asked.

Nevertheless, U.S. warships coming to local ports are believed to carry nuclear weapons. Several months ago, a U.S. Navy seaman testified in his court-martial that the aircraft carrier Midway, to which he was assigned, carried nuclear weapons—but he was immediately silenced by the court before he could say more. The retired admiral's recent testimony strengthened the Japanese suspicions.

Nuclear Ship Dispute
MUTSU, Japan, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—Fishermen here want the government to compensate them for their loss of earnings during their campaign against Japan's first nuclear-powered ship, the Mutsu, which has been adrift off northern Japan for six weeks.

This is one of eight conditions they posed yesterday to allow the 3,500-ton Mutsu to return to its home port here. The vessel has been drifting aimlessly since radiation leaks were detected during its first sea trials.

German Rightists End Party Congress
MUNICH, Oct. 13 (AP).—The extreme rightist National Democratic party (NPD) today ended its two-day congress.

Party chief Martin Muesing told the party's eighth congress yesterday that it was time to end the "falsehood" that the NPD was a group of radical rightist enemies of the constitution. The congress, he said, had to take steps to rehabilitate the party. The NPD is the successor of the outlawed Neo-Nazi Socialist Reich party.



COLD WORK—No, it's not the Abominable Snowman, it's Serguei Yatsenilo at a Soviet training camp preparing to lead a team on a North Pole expedition.

U.S. Episcopal Bishops Meet, May Back Women's Ministry

OAKTPEC, Mexico, Oct. 13 (AP).—The House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church of the United States opened a six-day annual meeting today with the issue of women clergy off the agenda but in the minds of many.

A conference spokesman said that a majority of the 150 bishops were in favor of accepting women into the priesthood and could introduce a resolution calling for a general convention to change church law to admit women to the ministry.

The bishops are expected to take up the issue late in the week.

In August, the House of Bishops invalidated the ordination of 11 women priests by four U.S. bishops in Philadelphia. Two of the bishops are here. Charges have been filed in church courts against the four bishops.

23 Million Members
The House of Bishops acts as a legislative body of the 23-million-member church, which is a member of the Anglican Communion Church.

The Anglican Communion Church has said that the ordination of women is up to individual branches. The Hong Kong branch already has ordained two women.

The Right Rev. John Allin, Bishop of New York City, the presiding bishop at the meeting, is opposed to the ordination of women, the spokesman said.

Plan to Defy Church
WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (WP).—Two of the 11 ordained women say that they will defy church orders by celebrating the Eucharist—the most sacred function of a priest—at a special service Oct. 27.

Unless the church's House of Bishops reverses its ruling that the ordination of the women was invalid, the women's assumption of their priesthood is expected to set off a series of battles in both church and civil courts that could lead to an unprecedented test of the constitutionality of the Episcopal Church's canon law.

The Rev. Allison Check of Washington and the Rev. Carter Heyward of New York will celebrate the eucharist on Reformation Sunday, Oct. 27, at a special interdenominational service in New York City.

Mrs. Check said in a telephone interview today that several of the women have notified their bishops that they will begin performing their priestly functions at the New York service.

"We'd like to surface that way," she said, explaining that the event was being planned as a "celebration of women in ministry" and would include Roman Catholics as well as women from several Protestant churches.

"Different Timetables"
All of the 11 women ordained in Philadelphia "will function as priests but on different timetables" and in different places, added Mrs. Check, who has a private practice as a counselor. Miss Heyward, who is on a leave of absence this semester from her tutoring post at Union

Obituaries
Conductor Josef Krips, 72, Dies in Geneva

GENEVA, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—Austrian conductor Josef Krips, 72, died here today of lung cancer, a hospital spokesman said. Mr. Krips spent a half-century as a conductor at concert halls and opera houses in Europe and the United States.

The Vienna-born musician was a former conductor of the London Symphony Orchestra and the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra. He had conducted the Vienna State Opera and the Bel-

grade Opera and was director of the Vienna Court Orchestra.

His work as a conductor began in Germany in the 1920s but he gained wide acclaim when he played an important part in Austria's musical revival after World War II.

His work at the State Opera and Salzburg Festival won him renown and he toured many countries with the Vienna Philharmonic.

From 1950 to 1954 Mr. Krips was chief conductor of the London Symphony Orchestra. He then moved to North America, spending nine years conducting in Buffalo and seven in San Francisco.

In recent years he conducted at many of Europe's major opera houses. One of his last successes was a new production of Mozart's "Così fan tutti" at the Paris Opera early this year.

His career was interrupted during the Nazi take-over of Austria. He lost his post in 1938 because he was half-Jewish. He spent some time in Belgrade and the remainder of the war years in Vienna working under the compulsory labor call-up.

Oskar Schindler

FRANKFURT, Oct. 13 (UPI).—Oskar Schindler, 68, a wartime German counterespionage officer who saved more than 1,200 Jews from Nazi brutality in occupied Poland and Czechoslovakia, died Wednesday, local newspapers said.

Mr. Schindler, in his capacity as counterespionage officer and manager of industrial enterprises the Nazis had taken away from Jewish owners, had saved more

than 1,200 Jews in occupied Poland and the Sudetenland, now part of Czechoslovakia, from deportation and death in the gas chambers of concentration camps.

Allan Cruickshank

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Oct. 13 (AP).—Allan Cruickshank, 67, a noted ornithologist and nature photographer, died Friday in a Florida hospital of complications from a kidney operation. A member of the National Audubon Society staff for 37 years, Mr. Cruickshank wrote several books with his wife, Helen, and was honored by several Audubon societies for his contributions to birdwatching.

Lung Edema Killed Mrs. Niarchos

PARIS, Oct. 13 (AP).—Tina Niarchos died of a lung edema due to unknown causes, the prosecutor's office announced yesterday after an autopsy.

Mrs. Niarchos, 45, wife of Greek ship owner Stavros Niarchos, died here Thursday. There had been conflicting reports about the cause of death. An edema is an abnormal accumulation of fluid.

No signs of violence were found, and the authorities issued a permit for Mrs. Niarchos to be buried.

Samples were taken from her liver and spleen to determine if any toxic materials caused the lung edema, the district attorney's office said. A toxicological examination could take weeks, sources said.

Guard Dog Too Effective

CHESTER, England, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—Fraudster, 2 German shepherd that scared away a gang of bank robbers, has been banished from the bank at Willaston near here—because officials fear she might also frighten off customers.

Franklin, whose ferocity against the robbers won her master, bank messenger Jim Smith, a £100 (£230) reward, was given her marching orders after police said:

"There's no doubt this dog put the fear of God into the robbers—it did the same to us when we went to the bank."

Moscow Chess Draw

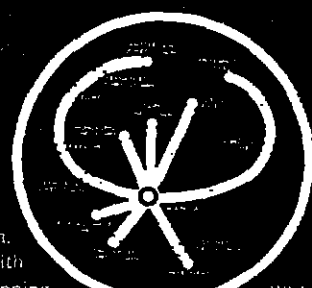
MOSCOW, Oct. 3 (AP).—Anatoly Karpov and Viktor Korchnoi yesterday agreed to a draw for the ninth time in their world chess challengers' playoff. The draw came on the 60th move. It was the longest game of the 11 played thus far. Mr. Karpov has a 3-0 advantage. To win, a player must take five games.



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Tribalism and Independence

"We have reached the paradoxical position," Henry Kissinger said in a wide-ranging interview with The New York Times, "that at the moment when the need for cooperative action is greatest, the national and regional sense of identity has also grown." The secretary of state did not cite examples; much of his discussion related to the United States, and in his position it would have been unwise to be too specific about other countries. Nevertheless, the elections just ended in Britain provide a striking instance of the growth of both nationalism and regionalism.

It was preceded, most Britishers agree, by a campaign in which public apathy and confusion was pronounced—and the voter turnout fell considerably short of the February count. But Labor won a real, if minuscule majority in Commons, and Labor is committed to a renegotiation of the pact with the Common Market. This may not mean Britain's withdrawal from Europe—the Common Market structure could use some alteration, particularly with respect to agriculture—but the vote was a rebuke of the Conservatives who took the country into the market. Moreover, Labor has been, on the whole, more inward-looking than the Conservatives. This is perhaps because of the old association the Tories have with the empire; perhaps it is because Labor does not feel much intellectual affiliation with Continental governments. At any rate the British vote was not for any massive assumption of responsibilities across the Channel or beyond the seas.

Then there is the growth in the number

of Welsh and Scottish Nationalists in Commons—by no means decisive but indicative that even within the United Kingdom there are divisions based on national lines, and that Northern Ireland does not constitute the only problem in that area.

The British have a very serious problem of inflation, they have frictions of increasing seriousness among social and economic classes. But these cannot be wholly solved within Britain itself, nor does separation by the Scots or Welsh seem to offer anything promising to those portions of the economy. Tribalism, in Britain, can promise little that is constructive to those who hope to practice it, or to those outside the British Isles who may be affected by it. It would, of course, be wrong to single out Britain or the British elections as a special threat to the kind of collaboration that the world needs as it enters a decade that, in Mr. Kissinger's words, "could be one of the great periods of human creativity or it could be the beginning of extraordinary disarray." Much of Mr. Kissinger's concern was directed towards the role his own country would play, and the forces within it that will hamper constructive action.

Tribalism is by no means confined to Britain, nor does its most destructive or selfish forms appear there. But the very fact of Britain's present power, the fruitful ideas it has spread through the world, give the current nationalism there an ominous sound. A sense of group identity gives comfort and strength to men and women in times of trouble. But unless that sense is wedded to much broader common interests, both will suffer.

Watergate Trial Jury

Just before noon on Friday, as he swore in 12 jurors, Judge John Sirica provided his answer to those who said that the Watergate cover-up defendants could not receive a fair trial before a District of Columbia jury. His answer, after eight days of questioning prospective jurors, was that an impartial jury had been selected. Whether he is right or not may eventually be tested in a higher court, but it is sufficient for the moment to assume he is right and to reflect on the tasks and the burdens that have been assigned those 12 jurors and six alternates.

The tasks are monumental. They must listen to weeks of testimony including, presumably, hours of tape recordings and determine, when it is all over, whether the prosecution has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the five men on trial conspired to obstruct the administration of justice. Along the way, of course, they will have other decisions to make: Whether certain defendants actually did obstruct justice in addition to conspiring to do so—or without conspiring to do so; and, above all, whom and what to believe.

That would be a difficult assignment in any trial. It is made particularly difficult in this one because of the stature of the defendants, the magnitude of the crimes with which they are charged, the repercussions that have already been caused by the events on which these criminal charges are based, and because of the widespread knowledge of what the facts are or what they are believed to be concerning those events.

It is this last point, of course, that has made the selection of the jury in this case so controversial and so tedious. Because the news media have reported so fully on all the steps leading up to this trial, almost everybody knows about the Watergate cover-up. From that fact, some observers promptly concluded that an impartial jury could never be found. What was wrong with this conclusion was that it is based on a misreading of the Constitution. The Constitution does not require jurors who have never heard

about the case they are to decide; it requires only jurors who do not have a fixed opinion about the guilt or innocence of the defendants.

What Judge Sirica has been doing in the last two weeks (at least, what we presume he has been doing, since he has done it in secret) is to eliminate prospective jurors who had a fixed opinion about the outcome of the trial. From what little has become known, it appears that the problem of eliminating jurors who were predisposed toward acquittal was at least as great, and perhaps greater, as eliminating those who were predisposed toward conviction. The pardon of Mr. Nixon seems to have persuaded many that the five defendants in this case should not be punished even if they are guilty.

This is not to suggest that Judge Sirica has found 18 persons (12 jurors and six alternates) so oblivious of their surroundings as to have had no thoughts about the Watergate cover-up or about the pardon of Mr. Nixon. It is to suggest that Judge Sirica has found 18 persons who will do their best to set those thoughts aside and decide this case on the basis of what they see and hear in the weeks ahead. In the long run, of course, the jurors may end up arguing about matters not directly before them—the impact of the pardon, the findings of other bodies, and so on. If they do, they will not be the first jurors to do so because a jury is not a machine into which facts are punched and from which an answer automatically appears. One thing should be said about the personal burden these 18 jurors and their families are being asked to bear. The jurors have already disappeared behind locked doors and will be there for three or four months or longer.

Their impartiality was maligned by high officials even before they were selected and their verdict, whatever it may be, will be criticized. Their only reward will come in the knowledge that they have done their duty as citizens and that they have shared the ultimate responsibility in one of the most important criminal trials of our times.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Turkey: Still Ineligible

The virulent White House opposition to efforts by decisive majorities in both houses of Congress to suspend military aid to Turkey has no basis in either law or logic. President Ford's repeated threats to veto a bill requiring such a cutoff can only be seen as an attempt to block Congress from a meaningful role in the shaping of foreign policy and a move to fend off a blow at the prestige of Secretary of State Kissinger.

Turkey's massive mid-August military assault on Cyprus—as distinguished from its limited intervention after the Athens-directed coup in July—clearly violated the terms on which American military aid is provided. Under the law, any country using such aid for purposes other than those specified—internal security, legitimate self-defense, regional and collective defense activ-

ities consistent with the United Nations Charter—is "immediately ineligible for further assistance."

American congressional and public outrage over Turkey's action ought to be a help, rather than a hindrance, for Kissinger if he is serious about trying to persuade Ankara of the necessity of concessions.

Obviously, Turkey will deeply resent a suspension of aid; but the cutoff will be only temporary if progress can be made toward a Cyprus settlement. The Turks, always shrewd judges of their security, are not likely to move into the Soviet orbit to protest the suspension.

In any event, the law is clear and it should be obeyed. Congress should stick to its guns on the military aid issue—veto or no veto.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 14, 1899

WASHINGTON—President McKinley has promptly caused to be issued an official statement that the United States will maintain strict neutrality during the war between Great Britain and the Transvaal. This is the timely and patriotic answer of the government to the ill-advised petitioners who were importuning Mr. McKinley to interfere in the conflict, some of them going to the ridiculous extreme of asking that the United States "aid the Boers against British aggression."

Fifty Years Ago

October 14, 1924

PARIS—Since the announcement yesterday of the death of Anatole France, the French Government has been preoccupied with the manner of homage to be paid to the illustrious writer. Even though it will not be officially a state funeral, the cabinet announced that the funeral services will be paid for by the state, and this amounts to the same thing. The same thing was done for Gambetta in 1895. The remains of Anatole France are likely to rest in the Pantheon soon after this "state" funeral.



...Cross No-Man's-Land, Through the Enemy Wire, Capture Inflation and Report Back Here—Go Get 'Em, Corporal Middleclass!

President Ford on the Hustings

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—In the last few days, President Ford has been out campaigning in Vermont, Pennsylvania and Michigan, and in the next few days he will be back trying to drum up votes for the Republicans in Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, Indiana, North and South Carolina and Kentucky.

This seems a little excessive for a President who has been in office only two months and needs the support of a Democratic Congress to deal with the sagging economy. For the more he gets involved in the rough and tumble of the congressional and gubernatorial races, the more he is likely to weaken his position as a President who is trying to unite and heal the country.

His party is obviously in trouble. The Democrats now hold 32 of the 50 governorships and may come out of the Nov. 5 election with three-fourths of the total, including both New York and California and nine out of the 10 with the biggest electoral votes. This would greatly enhance their chances of organizing the big states for victory in the presidential election of 1976.

Also, the outlook now is for the Democrats to pick up three or four seats to add to their present 58-42 margin in the Senate, and a minimum of 20 seats to add to their present 248-187 margin in the House of Representatives.

Cause for Worry

So he has plenty to worry about. "A catastrophic defeat, as some forecasters are predicting," he said in Detroit the other night, "could write the obituary of the GOP." His major theme is "vote Republican and save the two-party system."

Maybe this argument will work, but it is not the two-party system the people are worried about, it is the economic system, and many of the leaders in the Republican party have been telling him that he can do more for his party by concentrating on mastering his job and fighting the inflation than he can by fighting the Democrats.

Ford's strength is that nobody is mad at him. For the first time since General Eisenhower left town, there are no bitter personal feelings about the man in the White House. Many people disagree with his economic policies, but after years of Vietnam and Watergate and vicious contention over Johnson and Nixon and to a lesser extent Kennedy, the atmosphere is not charged with personal or partisan hatred.

This mood is not likely to last very long with the President flying around the country addressing partisan audiences that love the old party rows. And besides, the more he emphasizes his party's interest the more he provokes cries of Watergate.

Ford has done very well so long as he has concentrated on the larger issues. It is when he has seemed to be acting out of personal or partisan interest that he has provoked the most criticism.

For the Arab countries to maintain, on the one hand, that their sudden boost in the price of oil only goes to match the inflation in prices generally, and for Kissinger, on the other, to propose that oil consumers should try to persuade the producers to cooperate is to evade the basic problems, namely, the occupation of Arab territory, and the resettlement of the Palestinians.

As for the first, all Israel requires is to have borders secure from attack. If that is possible only by its occupying some Arab territories that were unoccupied wasteland, a solution acceptable to practical minded Arabs should be possible. In exchange, the establishment of a state of

sonal or partisan motives that he has gotten into trouble. His pardon of former President Nixon and his excessive financial rewards to his disgraced predecessor raised serious questions of favoritism, and put his judgment in doubt.

His tardiness in weeding out many of Nixon's aides and rewarding other members of the Nixon team with new appointments have also suggested that he had not abandoned the old party ways. And his campaigning for a solid month before the election is likely to erode his general support without changing the balance of power against him in the Congress or the statehouses.

As a matter of fact, many Republicans who believe in him and appreciate his ability to raise funds by his appearances at these party rallies are nevertheless fearful that vigorous campaigning may emphasize national issues and revive memories of a Washington most Republican candidates would like to forget. Some of them have even suggested that

he stay out of their districts and let them fight their local battles on their own.

Besides, bleak as the outlook is for the Republicans in November, it is a typical party-rally exaggeration to imply that the Republicans are in danger of extinction or the two-party system is in jeopardy if the voters don't follow Ford's advice in November.

State Level

There is not one Republican party in America or one Democratic party, but 50 Republican parties and 50 Democratic parties, with different leaders and structures and opportunities in each state. The Republicans were supposed to be wiped out in the Goldwater massacre of 1964, but have been back in the White House most of the time ever since. Nixon won the greatest victory in the history of American politics in 1972, and threw it away a year later. The one clear political lesson from Harry Truman to Gerald Ford is that the last election is no sure precedent for the next.

In fact, while the Democrats are back on their old themes, running against Nixon and the recession, as they ran against Hoover and the Depression for over a generation, they are a deeply divided party with no outstanding leader to carry them back to the White House.

Ford's great opportunity, assuming he runs in 1976, which is a big assumption, was not to lead the party charge, but to preside over a nation that was sick of personal and partisan strife and longing for peace and hard work on the long-neglected domestic issues of the nation.

He was not elected by his party but confirmed by a Democratic majority in the Congress. He had a chance to put together a bipartisan government of the best men and women available, none of whom could have refused his command of service after the Nixon resignation. This would have served the nation better than sticking to the old party routines, and in the end it would probably have been better politics for the Republicans as well.

Aristotle and De Gaulle

By C.L. Sulzberger

A development that would have changed the world.

Today one can detect certain consequences of Caramanlis' studies and reflections in Paris. He learned from Aristotle that "all men are ruled by their own interest and their interest lies in whatever preserves the state." He also learned from him that Solon, the early Athenian statesman, insisted: "He shall be disenfranchised who, in time of faction, takes neither side." In other words, democracy demands commitment from its adherents.

He returned to Athens last July (aboard a plane provided by France's President Giscard d'Estaing) and picked up the pieces of a wrecked Greek state, he quipped the departed, un-lamented colonels. Very soon he was impressed by the increased political maturity of the Greek people whom he had not seen since 1963.

Refreshing

The junta had left behind a screaming Cyprus crisis, an economic mess, a fierce demand for revenge against dictatorial stooges and bullies, and the need to reimpose discipline over a politicized army. Yet he derived confidence from public support for his decisions.

The enormous responsibility thrust upon him by these problems curiously refreshed Caramanlis. If in Paris he had had too little to do, in Athens he had too much to do. The thought that at last he had a chance to establish his concepts of modern

democracy in Greece and that most people seemed to understand and approve, encouraged him.

Initially he received backing from various elements of the constantly changing Greek political scene. Even the extreme left, including many Communists, announced their approval. He helped split the former Liberal party (which had ousted him from power in 1963) by naming its leader, George Mavros, his first foreign minister and deputy premier, thus turning him against a leftist rival, Andreas Papandreu.

Caramanlis knows the fickle, kinetic spirit of his countrymen. He realizes he must move fast in producing the structure of the new state. He is determined that the next constitution must provide for a stronger executive to avoid legislative anarchy.

In this sense he inclines toward the Gaullist formula but the constitution he envisions would be somewhat less authoritarian than France's. Moreover, it is not yet clear whether the strong executive would be a chief of state or chief of government.

Should the promised referendum on monarchy-versus-republic favor the king's return, the latter would have less power—as in Britain. If a republic is chosen, its president would have more authority—more or less along current French lines.

Whichever way, the idea would be to make the state's administrative machinery more effective. Obviously Caramanlis sees himself in either role under a new administration—president or premier, armed with power—depending how the referendum turns out.

But for him the paramount problem of Greece is clearly not one of regime, of monarchy-versus-republic. It is simply political. He is convinced that if there is a sound political life in the nation—where men see their interest lies in preserving the state—either system can work.

This is the goal of his new democracy, a cocktail of Aristotle and De Gaulle.

So, my friend says, I can be provocative, enervate, and should be a 'Who would miss that?' think that idea is laughable. That will Rogers sound, sober principle of merit to make American

Letters

Israel and Oil Prices

Reading of Kissinger's concern for the political stability of the West as a result of the spiraling costs of oil (JET, Sept. 28-29) where no mention is made of the Israeli-Arab problems, moves me to suggest we go back to where we started and work from there.

For the Arab countries to maintain, on the one hand, that their sudden boost in the price of oil only goes to match the inflation in prices generally, and for Kissinger, on the other, to propose that oil consumers should try to persuade the producers to cooperate is to evade the basic problems, namely, the occupation of Arab territory, and the resettlement of the Palestinians.

As for the first, all Israel requires is to have borders secure from attack. If that is possible only by its occupying some Arab territories that were unoccupied wasteland, a solution acceptable to practical minded Arabs should be possible. In exchange, the establishment of a state of

The Stable Currency

Your editorial (Sept. 21-22)—"Food, Oil and the President"—and Mr. Kissinger's statement on the same subject—make the point: "The real threat to the newly rich oil countries is a world with no stable currencies." You are looking at this from the wrong end of the telescope. The OPEC countries could not care less about stability of world currencies. This was proved in the last few years by the way they moved their balances around or took gold. They have the most stable currency in the world—

oil in the ground. Their insistence on being paid in stable values is just common sense. So it should be apparent to the consuming countries—they had better stabilize their money. They should stop buying oil. The people should be taught the facts of life. They cannot afford the profligate use of any commodity. Oil should be rationed now—until our balance of payments is brought in line and everything will swiftly fall in place.

The people who benefited from the past inflation, the bankers and oil companies, can very well afford a year or two of smaller earnings, or none!

JOSEPH MORRIS.

Praia de Alvor, Portugal.

View of Sato

Women's status as a nonperson has again been confirmed. This time by a no less august body than the Norwegian parliament's Nobel Committee in awarding the peace prize. Etsuo Kato is a wife beater (JET, March 18).

MAGGIE SHAPIRO.

Saint-Germain-en-Laye, France.

Tax Surcharges Unites U.S. In Opposition

By George F. W.

WASHINGTON.—Perhaps commotion about President Ford's proposed 5-per-cent surcharge on family income \$15,000 is an example of the subtle Hegel called "the mind of reason."

The Vietnam war dividend nation. The devious (if deft) financing of the war ended the inflation that still us. Now the inflation process suddenly the nation is in opposition to the surcharge.

Throwing caution to the politicians have denounce tax increases. These do not necessarily mean: a rise is wise. One thing is true: The surcharge can plausibly be described as "the acid" of our determination to win. It has more to do with big people live with inflation.

To the extent that it change revenues do not economic stimulation (the new housing subsidy Ford wants, and replacing money lost from the increase vestment tax credit), the surcharge is a real well green, a community trope corps that would provide unemployed persons who hounded their unemployment.

Perhaps it is conceivable such a corps would (as he says) "improve, beautify, enhance the environment" where. But a rose is a rose, and a welfare program an environment-enhancer cannot be called an anti-inflation program just because it is to help people who are bearing an unjust burden imposed by them.

By forthrightly identify programs (economic stimulus and welfare) that the surcharge finance, Mr. Ford adhered to a sound principle: a wise man once stated it "We will never get it with our finances until a law saying that every appropriate something we pass another bill along stating where the money is going from."

As part of his comedy, it is a measure of his own he knew that Americans treat this sound, sober as a laughing matter.

Will Rogers also said: "wants to be called common especially common people" have changed, at least moment. The instant I announced his surcharge per level" incomes, a cheer from sea to shine "Nobody here but us lov folks."

Statistically, families with incomes above \$15,000 are "level" (The median family in 1973 was just \$12,051).

But today many million families with income \$15,000 do not have much—if a cretinous income, so the feel the way they assume level" people feel. The present, sometimes unfortunate undeniable fact is the democracy feelings often a important than, and in to, statistics.

On the other hand, casual impact of state feelings is an important of what we jocularly "science" of economics. A friend, a man who remains anonymous but a nation insist that he be identified, has devised what is a solution to some of our problems. His abolish statistics.

His point is that I often provoke more emotion thought. Statistics often people to feel different the world, and to decide reasonable conduct is "Economics is to a significant, about feelings, and frequently change their about their condition we described in bald statistics.

By pointing out that charge on "upper level" will hit only 28 per cent taxpayers, the administration making more than two-thirds of the taxpayers that they level. That statistic will some people, who previous reasonably content, to do "problem" in our reasons tribulation of wealth.

So, my friend says, I can be provocative, enervate, and should be a 'Who would miss that?' think that idea is laughable. That will Rogers sound, sober principle of merit to make American

APPROXIMATE

Prices rose in the credit markets, especially among corporate and municipal bonds, reflecting recent declines in short-term interest rates.

Sales In		Net		Sales In		Net	
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[illegible]

USIF. REAL ESTATE

Listed on the
Luxembourg Stock Exchange
Since October 11, 1974
(U.S. \$1.00)
Information:
Trust Corporation of Bahamas Limited,
P.O. Box N-738, Nassau, Bahamas.

FCE Quotations

	1974	1975
DJIA	657.42	662.67
FTSE	187.14	187.19
TKDJ	191.90	204.27
281.22	360.35	360.35
Prin. Gas	107.14	104.94
188.80	107.14	104.94
Gasol	107.14	104.94
72.45	107.14	104.94

Forward Contract
Exchange
Company Ltd.
Kerkstraat 363
Amsterdam
Tele: 16102
Phone: 25 47 32
INDEXCHANGE

XEROX CORPORATION
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from 10 October 1974 at Kerkstraat 363, Amsterdam, the CDR's of the Xerox Corporation each repr. 1 share of U.S. \$1, will be payable with Dfls. 0.57 net (div. per record-data 6-0-74; gross 0.57 p. sh.) after deduction of 15% USA tax = Dfls. 0.0375 - Dfls. 0.10 per CDR.

Div. cps. belonging to non-residents of the Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA tax (= Dfls. 0.0375 - Dfls. 0.10, with Dfls. 0.47 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY
COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 8 October 1974.

INGROW S.A.

(in liquidation)

The first distribution amount to U.S. \$2.50 per share, effective October 8th, 1974.

Holders of bearer shares are requested to send coupon No. 4 du Credit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine, 103, Grand'Rue, Luxembourg.

The liquidators

NOTICE

Olivetti International, S.A.

U.S. \$15,000,000 9 1/4 %

15 YEAR GUARANTEED BONDS OF 1970

UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED

BY ING. C. OLIVETTI & C. S.p.A.

Holders are hereby informed that the November 15, 1974 Redemption of U.S. \$975,000 has been satisfied through purchase in the open market and the balance remaining in circulation after this date is U.S. \$12,225,000.

The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.

Principal Paying Agent

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net change					Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net change					Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net change					Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net change				
Bonds					Bonds					Bonds					Bonds				
Alcoa 6 1/2% 1975	99	99	99	+1 1/4	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 1976	11	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 1977	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 1978	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 1979	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 1980	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 1981	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 1982	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 1983	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 1984	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 1985	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 1986	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 1987	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 1988	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 1989	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 1990	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 1991	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 1992	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 1993	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 1994	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 1995	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 1996	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 1997	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 1998	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 1999	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 2000	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 2001	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 2002	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 2003	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 2004	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 2005	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 2006	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 2007	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 2008	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 2009	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 2010	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 2011	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 2012	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 2013	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 2014	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 2015	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 2016	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 2017	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 2018	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 2019	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 2020	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 2021	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 2022	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 2023	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 2024	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 2025	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 2026	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 2027	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 2028	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 2029	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 2030	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 2031	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 2032	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 2033	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 2034	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19	19	+1 1/2
Alcoa 6 1/2% 2035	7	87	87	+1 1/2	ChorPac 7 1/2% 10	76	76	76	+1	Coast 6 1/2% 99	33	33	33	+1 1/2	GenCorp 6 1/2% 99	19	19		

Euromarket

Sports

LES, Oct. 13 (AP).

UCLA Ties Stanford in Last Second

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 13 (AP). —Brett White kicked a 37-yard field goal with one second to play to give UCLA a 13-13 tie with Stanford.

UCLA, trailing 13-10, stopped a Cardinal drive on the Bruins' 22, took possession with 2:38 remaining and, guided by quarterback John Sciarra, traveled to the Cardinals' 19 in 10 plays—all but one on the ground. That set the scene for White's field goal.

Stanford, now 0-3-2, appeared to have the game won. Quarterback Mike Cordova, with an assist from his backup, Guy Benjamin, took the Cardinals to a 13-10 lead at the half.

Benjamin entered the game late in the second quarter and steered the Cardinals to the touchdown that put his team ahead. The youngster completed six of seven passes for 98 yards, the last for six points on an 11-yard throw to Phil Singler.

USC 54, Wash. St. 7

At Spokane, senior tailback Anthony Davis rushed for 184 yards and two touchdowns, and two Southern California second-string backs scored two touchdowns each as the Trojans defeated Washington State, 54-7.

Second-string tailback Allen Carter and No. 2 quarterback Vince Evans each scored twice as the seventh-ranked Trojans demolished the Cougar defense with repeated runs through the



LONG HAUL—Ohio State's Archie Griffin falls into the end zone for a touchdown, pulling Wisconsin's Terry Buss along with him on the play. Ohio State won game, 52-7.

Associated Press

	Oct. 11	Oct. 2
Cedex	\$185.6 ml.	\$119.1 ml.
Enneclear	\$150.0 ml.	\$136.0 ml.

[illegible]

Watney 7-84	80% 181	Air Ligne 8-4-81	78	20
Bass 7-91	88 80	BASE 7-1-87	62	64
Ireland 8-4-88	85 87	CNT 7-2-84	14 1/2	76 1/2
St. Oil Ind 8-88	78 1/2 89 1/2	ELS 7-9-81	75	77
Brisa 8-1-88	73 78	Gervais 8-87	50	50
Sechins 8-88	73 78			

[illegible]

Insurance Stocks

[illegible]

Cent Am Lns	38	4	104%	171%	Normal Lns	226	2	2%	3
Coston St/L	106		47%	52%	West Nat/Lns	45	32	8%	5%
Cherokee Ins	60	1	181%	234%	Occident L	626	3	2	+ 1%
Crum/Ford 1-400	162	15%	16	+ 1%	Ch Casualty	116	71	23%	23%
Crum/Ford pr2-40	4	49	52%	+2	Old Reins	706	156	13%	4
ERC Comp	36	70	104%	114%	Pacific L	170	27	15%	2
					Pacific L	170	27	15%	2

[illegible]

Shoshone Co.	37	8	8%	+ 10	Unit Amer Life	10	10	10
Guaranty Nat	2	2%	2%		Unit Fire Cas	50	50	100
Lamborn Ind	2		1%		Unit Fire Ins	50	50	50
Heuflin Nat	233	4	5		Unit Life Ins	10	10	10
Navarro Ins	47	6%	6%	+ 10	Unit Sav Life	20	20	20
Maristm Bkr	1	25%	25%	+ 10	Unit Sav Life	20	20	20

Wayne Bullock went over from two yards out with a 22-yard pass.

Bullock, who entered the game in the bottom of the 12th, sparked down runs by Willie Hamilton and tight-end Barry Burton dazzled eighth-ranked Miami with his

As the nation's 10th-ranked team with an average of 10.5 points per game, capped the only long drive of the day for the harried Irish, who went 80 yards in 20 plays.

Auburn 21, Kentucky 13

At Auburn, running back Mitzi Jackson scored twice and quarterback Phil Gargis scored once, leading 10th-ranked Auburn to a 31-13 Southeastern Conference victory over the stubborn Kentucky Wildcats.

Ohio St. 52, Wisconsin 7

Top-ranked Ohio State, one of the few top teams expected to be tested, obliterated 11th-ranked Wisconsin, 52-7. Buckeyes' quarterback Cornelius Greene scored three touchdowns, ran for 146 yards on 18 carries and con-

ducted an easy 41-8 Western Athletic Conference victory over Utah.

Hill completed 18 of 30 passes for 218 yards, two of them for touchdowns.

Alabama 8, Florida St. 7

At Tuscaloosa, Bucky Berrey kicked a 36-yard field goal with 33 seconds remaining, giving third-ranked Alabama an 8-7 triumph over Florida State.

Penn St. 55, Wake Forest 0

At State College, Pa., quarterback Tom Shuman threw a pair of touchdown passes and freshman Jim Cetalo and sophomore Duane Taylor each scampered for two more scores in Penn State's 55-0 victory over Wake Forest.

Colorado 24, Iowa St. 7

At Boulder, long touchdown runs by juniors Dave Logan and

senior-ranked Florida with his second touchdown pass, catching in the Commodores' 24-10 upset of the Gators.

Oklahoma 18, Texas 13

At Dallas, Oklahoma's Tony Dierzenz kicked a 37-yard field goal late in the final quarter and

At Miami, backs Woodie Thompson and Johnnie Williams and quarterback Kary Baker each rumped for more than 100 yards and Miami defeated outmanned University of the Pacific, 35-0. Pacific was held to two field goals.

College Football Scores

East	West
Bozeman College 31, Wyo. and Mary 16.	Indiana 34, Minnesota 3.
Coast Guard 24, Wesleyan 7.	Iowa 38, Northwestern 10.
Colgate 10, Holy Cross 15.	Kansas 20, Kansas St. 13.
Cornell 28, Penn 23.	LSU 20, Tennessee 10.
Dartmouth 18, Connecticut 4.	Miami (Ohio) 31, Ohio V. 7.
Delaware 14, Columbia 10.	Michigan 20, Michigan St. 13.
Maine 23, New Hampshire 9.	Missouri 21, Nebraska 10.
Massachusetts 31, Boston U. 24.	Noire Dame 10, Wisconsin 7.
Penn St. 55, Wake Forest 0.	Ohio St. 52, Rice 7.
Pittsburgh 31, West Virginia 14.	
Princeton 14, Dartmouth 7.	Southwest
Rhode Island 14, Vermont 8.	Bayler 21, Arkansas 7.
Rutgers 37, Lehigh 16.	Brigham St. 27, St. V.
Syracuse 17, Navy 9.	Mississippi St. 37, Lamar 31.
	Oklahoma 18, Texas 13.
	San Diego 17, San Diego St. 17.

Oct. 22	4.50	5.50	6.00	victory over Iowa State in the	Duke 33, Army 14.	Arizona 41, Utah 8.
Oct. 23	5.50	6.60	5.70	Georgia 49, Mississippi 0.	Georgia Tech 29, North Carolina 28.	Brigham Young 38, Wyoming 7.
Oct. 24	5.75	6.25	5.00	Big Eight opener.		

Nov. 7	7.57	6.51	6.63	North Carolina 10
Nov. 14	7.57	6.51	6.69	Colorado 10
Nov. 21	7.58	6.51	6.58	California 10
Nov. 28	7.59	6.45	6.56	Colorado 27, Iowa 57
Nov. 29	7.65	6.39	6.74	Montana 27, No. Arizona 10
Dec. 5	7.30	6.51	6.86	Oregon 21, Washington 21
Dec. 12	7.35	6.51	6.61	Tulane 10, Air Force 3
Dec. 17	7.35	6.51	6.68	UCLA 13, Stanford 13, tie
Dec. 24	7.41	6.27	6.78	Utah St. 24, Colorado St. 22
Dec. 31	7.56	6.42	6.62	
Jan. 7	7.63	7.53	7.79	
Jan. 14	7.63	7.29	7.45	
Jan. 21	7.65	7.25	7.45	
Jan. 28	7.66	7.28	7.46	
Jan. 31	7.69	7.22	7.46	
Feb. 7	7.71	7.38	7.63	
Feb. 11	7.72	7.34	7.63	
Feb. 13	7.72	7.34	7.63	
Feb. 20	7.74	7.36	7.66	
Feb. 27	7.74	7.42	7.74	
Mar. 6	7.80	7.50	7.83	
Mar. 11	7.79	7.43	7.83	
Mar. 13	7.78	7.46	7.79	
Mar. 20	7.88	7.68	7.85	
Mar. 27	7.88	7.60	7.88	
Mar. 31	7.82	7.63	8.01	
Apr. 3	7.94	7.68	8.08	
Apr. 10	7.95	7.84	7.93	
Apr. 10	7.85	7.74	8.16	

Bank Stock Quotations

[illegible]

Week Ended Oct. 12, 1974

Tele-Tel	726,500	44%	41	44%	+ 3%
ICorp	719,200	27%	26%	27%	+ 5
STC	601,000	10%	9%	10%	+ 1%

Minors	815,000	37%	21	34% + 7%	set an erratic Billy Jean King.	Commonwealth Caribbean doubles team.
Kodak	563,000	74%	82	74 + 13%	7-5, 6-1, yesterday in the semi-	
	550,000	74%	82	74 + 13%	finals of a \$50,000 women's	

[illegible]

Week Ended Oct. 12, 1974

	High	Low	Last	Change
Indust.	663.91	587.77	656.17	+72.61
Transp.	149.93	128.10	148.14	+20.23
Chem.	69.50	61.51	62.92	+7.41
Commod.	711.25	163.26	209.25	+24.71

CLAS. 11-12-73

third-seeded Manuel Orantes of Spain, 6-4, 6-2, 3-6, 7-6.

Wade Upsets King
PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 13 (AP).—
 Virgilie Wade upset the

NASSAU, Bahamas, Oct. 13 (AP).—The United States clinched the first round of the 1975 Davis Cup tennis competition yesterday when Erik Van Dillen

More Sports News
On Page 13

Sunday: Sutton Evens Series for Dodgers

By Ira Miller
ANGELES, Oct. 13 (UPI).—Los Angeles Dodgers today they had just two catch-ers for the Oakland A's. Yeaeger, the catcher who singled home the first and Joe Ferguson, the playing rightfielder, hit a homer to provide all the Los Angeles needed to A's, 3-2.

Dodgers scored their first run today in the second inning. With one out, Blue—still looking for his first series victory after seven appearances—walked Ron Cey on four pitches. Bill Russell followed with a 2-and-3, hit-and-run single down

the rightfield line to send Cey to third, and Yeaeger drilled a single up the middle to score Cey. The way Sutton was pitching the first seven innings, it looked like that might be all Los Angeles needed. The A's had only two hits

through seven and never mounted anything even resembling a threat. In the eighth, however, after Sutton fanned pinch-hitter Jesus Alou—his ninth strikeout—pinch-hitters Jim Holt and Landell Washington hit singles to right.

Oakland loaded the bases when Russell, the shortstop, booted Bert Campaneris's grounder for an error before Sutton got the speedy Bill North to hit another grounder to Russell, and he turned that one into an inning-end-ing double play.

After Oakland Took the Opener, 3-2

By Joseph Durso

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 13 (UPI).—The Oakland A's, the Lavender Hill mob of baseball, won the opening round of the first World Series yesterday by edging the Los Angeles Dodgers, 3-2, in the major leagues' first all-California series.

The American League champions, aiming for their third straight win, were outshined by the Dodgers, but they never quite surrendered the lead supplied by Reggie Jackson with a home run in the second inning, though it took some stout relief pitching to preserve it.

For four and a third innings—until a home run by Jim Wynn of the Dodgers in the ninth—the lead was protected by Rolfe Fingers, the man with the handlebar mustache and a role in the team's latest clubhouse fight. But when Steve Garvey singled to place the tying run on base with two down, Oakland put in an emergency call for Jim (Catfish) Hunter, a 25-game winner who is feuding with management for his release.

And Hunter struck out Joe Ferguson to end the game and give the A's one of the four victories they will need to take their third World Series in a row.

For Oakland, a team that fuses and fights and wins, it was another chapter in a strange success story that has brought four straight Western Division titles and three straight pennants in the American League. The A's got their first run on Jackson's homer off Andy Messersmith; their second in the fifth inning on a double by the pitcher, Ken Holtzman, who hadn't been to bat all year, plus a wild pitch and a squeeze bunt; and their third in the eighth on a single and an error.

But they were no more embarrassed by that collection of hits and pieces than they were on Wednesday when they won the pennant while making only one hit against the Baltimore Orioles. "Look," observed Gene Tenace, their first baseman, "We've got

Saturday's Box Score

Oakland	AB	R	H	ER
Campaneris	2	1	1	1
North	2	0	0	0
Bando	2	0	0	0
Wynn	2	1	1	1
Garvey	2	1	1	1
Pedroia	2	0	0	0
Ferguson	2	0	0	0
Cey	2	0	0	0
Russell	2	0	0	0
Tenace	2	0	0	0
Griff	2	0	0	0
Holtzman	2	0	0	0
Hunter	2	0	0	0
Holmes	2	0	0	0
Fingers	2	0	0	0
Renter	2	0	0	0
Totals	28	3	8	2

Los Angeles	AB	R	H	ER
Lopez	2	0	0	0
Buckner	2	0	0	0
Wynn	2	0	0	0
Garvey	2	0	0	0
Pedroia	2	0	0	0
Ferguson	2	0	0	0
Cey	2	0	0	0
Russell	2	0	0	0
Yeaeger	2	0	0	0
Griff	2	0	0	0
Holtzman	2	0	0	0
Hunter	2	0	0	0
Holmes	2	0	0	0
Fingers	2	0	0	0
Renter	2	0	0	0
Totals	27	2	11	1

Oakland 3, Los Angeles 2.

Los Angeles 2, Oakland 3.

3-Campaneris, Jackson, Cey. DP-Oakland 1, Los Angeles 1. LOB—Oakland 5, Los Angeles 12.

2B-Holtzman. 2B-Jackson. Wynn. S-Campaneris 2, North, Tenace.

Holtzman 4-3-3.

Wynn 2-1-1.

Garvey 2-1-1.

Pedroia 2-0-0.

Ferguson 2-0-0.

Cey 2-0-0.

Russell 2-0-0.

Tenace 2-0-0.

Griff 2-0-0.

Holtzman 2-0-0.

Hunter 2-0-0.

Holmes 2-0-0.

Fingers 2-0-0.

Renter 2-0-0.

Save-Hunter, RHP by Fingers (Ferguson).

Umpire—Joe Wynn.

Probable pitchers—Campaneris, Jackson, Cey.

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Sal Bando collides with Dodger catcher Steve Yeager.



Umpire calls Bando out as players tumble at plate.



Yeager shows he still has ball thrown by Joe Ferguson.

Only a Toss To Cheer in First Game

By Jeff Prugh

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 13.—A matronly Dodger fan perhaps summed it up best as she left the game yesterday. "That throw by Ferguson!" she said to a friend in the elevator. "That was a beauty, wasn't it?"

Indeed, there was little else for Dodger partisans to cheer about after yesterday's 3-2 defeat to the Oakland A's.

For the Dodgers, it was mostly an afternoon of missed opportunities, mistakes and postmortems on how it might have been. They took a "Well-it-it didn't-win-it" view of the World Series opener.

"It wasn't that they did so many things right," said third baseman Ron Cey, whose throwing error let in what proved to be the deciding run.

Joe Ferguson, perhaps most candid of all the Dodgers, talked as freely about his game-ending strikeout ("I didn't do the job—I was disturbed with myself") as he did his shotgun throw which cut down Sal Bando at the plate in the eighth inning.

The play occurred with one out and Bando on third base, the result of Cey's throwing error and a slight hesitation by Steve Garvey to throw him out at third.

Reggie Jackson lofted a towering fly ball to medium right-center. Wynn easily moved under it, but at the second stepped away as Ferguson crossed in front of him and made the catch.

Bando tagged and dashed to the plate. Ferguson threw the ball like a bullet. It arrived on the fly to catcher Steve Yeager, who tagged out Bando despite a violent collision.

© Los Angeles Times.

In NFL Activity Patriots Sack Namath, Blank Jets, 24-0

YORK, Oct. 13 (UPI).—Washington scored two touchdowns and New England's quarterback Joe Namath to the Patriots' 24-0 victory over the Jets.

Tarkenton directed four first-half touchdowns drives as Minnesota took a 30-3 lead. The 14-year veteran wasted no time, hitting Gilliam behind strong safety Tommy Maxwell on the Houston 31 on the second play of the game and Gilliam ran the rest of the way for an 80-yard score.

Redskins 20, Dolphins 17. At Washington, Sonny Jurgensen fired a six-yard scoring pass to Larry Smith with 15 seconds remaining to rally the Redskins to a 20-17 triumph over Miami.

Jurgensen, who turned 40 in August, completed six of seven passes in marching the Redskins 60 yards after Miami had moved ahead on a Bob Griese touchdown pass to Howard Twilley with 1:46 left in the contest.

Jurgensen, who completed 26 of 38 passes for 305 yards, threw a touchdown pass to Larry Smith, who ran 33 yards to the end zone. He then stepped back and pitched to Smith on the one, who just barely bulldozed over for the score.

Falcons 13, Bears 10. At Atlanta, Nick Mike-Mayer kicked a 31-yard field goal with only six seconds left to play to give the Falcons a 13-10 victory over Chicago.

The Bears, completely stymied by the Falcon defense for the first three periods, had come to life in the final period on a passing of quarterback Gary Huff to tie the score with only 2:30 left in the game.

The Falcons, aided by a 61-yard punt by John James, got the ball for the last time at their own 36-yard line with only 36 seconds left to play.

Atlanta quarterback Bob Lee, who had been having a poor afternoon, completed a 21-yard pass to Louis Neal and a 36-yard pass to Ken Eberly to put the Falcons at the Bears' 14-yard line with just 10 seconds left to play. That brought on Mike-Mayer, who had kicked a 36-yard field goal with six seconds left in the third period, to give Atlanta a 13-10 lead. Mike-Mayer's kick was good and the Bears only had time to return the ensuing kick-off.

Eagles 35, Giants 7. At Philadelphia, the Eagles grounded the New York Giants passing game to roll to their fourth straight victory, 35-7, with interceptions directly leading to Roman Gabriel's first two touchdown losses of the season.

The Giants substituted left-handed Jim Del Gaudio for sore-kneed Norman Stancu, but Del Gaudio completed only two passes by late in the third period and had three interceptions.

Cornerback John Outlaw returned the first interception 22 yards to the Giants' 15 to set up a four-yard pass from Gabriel to Don Zimmerman for the Eagles' first lead, 14-7, with 26 seconds left in the half. Will Wynn of the Eagles and John Hill of the Giants were ejected for fighting after Outlaw was tackled.

Linebacker Bill Bergey returned an interception 11 yards to the Giants' 20 to put Gabriel in position for his second TD pass on a five-yard floater to Harold Carmichael early in the third quarter.

Tom Sullivan booted for three one-yard touchdowns plunges in the second, third and fourth quarters to put the game out of reach.

Bills 27, Colts 14. At Baltimore, a field goal by John Leybold and a one-yard plunge by running back Larry Watkins in the fourth quarter insured Buffalo of a 27-14 victory as it handed Baltimore its fifth straight loss.

O.J. Simpson ran for 127 yards in 23 carries for Buffalo. The Bills, however, found some surprisingly stiff opposition in the first half from the Colts, who showed occasional signs of being better than the 0-4 record they took into the game.

But the Colts' defense was out of sync in the fourth quarter after the Chiefs had pulled within 10 points and were driving again. In all, the Steelers pirated seven Kansas City passes.

Steelers 24, Chiefs 24. At Kansas City, Pittsburgh's aggressive defense intercepted three passes in the second quarter, including a game

